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Tenth Annual Report

to March 31, 1983

Alberta

FEDERAL AND
INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Alberta
FEDERAL AND
INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Office of the Minister
Deputy Government House Leader

130 Legislature Building, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T5K 2B6 403/427-2585

The Honourable G. Amerongen
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Alberta

Sir:

I have the honour herewith, for the information of the Legislature of Alberta, to present the Tenth Annual Report of the Department of Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs, covering the period from April 1, 1982 to March 31, 1983.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

James D. Horsman
Minister of Federal and
Intergovernmental Affairs

Alberta

FEDERAL AND
INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

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the Deputy Minister

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To The Honourable James D. Horsman
Minister of the Department of Federal
and Intergovernmental Affairs

Sir:

I have the honour to submit herewith the Tenth Annual Report of the Department of Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Yours truly,

J. Peter Meekison
Deputy Minister of Federal
and Intergovernmental Affairs

Edmonton
June 17, 1984

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The Department of Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs

Background

The 1982-83 reporting period was of special historical significance as Canada's Constitution was officially patriated on April 17, 1982 with the proclamation of the **Constitution Act, 1982**. While the proclamation of this Act marked the end of one period of Canada's constitutional evolution, it also signalled the beginning of a new series of deliberations on other possible amendments to the Constitution. During the reporting period, discussions concerning the constitutional status of Canada's aboriginal peoples were initiated. The Constitutional Accord on Aboriginal Rights, signed on March 16, 1983, by 10 First Ministers of Canada, the government leaders of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, and leaders of national aboriginal associations, provided for certain constitutional amendments. The continuation of constitutional discussions on aboriginal rights over a specific time frame was included as one of the proposed constitutional provisions.

While much of the attention in the intergovernmental sphere in 1982-83 continued to focus on the Constitution, numerous other intergovernmental issues of importance to Alberta emerged during the past reporting year. While some of these were resolved through intergovernmental cooperation, others continued to remain a source of some tension, particularly in Alberta's relations with the federal government.

The Department

The basic objectives of the department of Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs are to represent Alberta's interests as an equal partner in Confederation and to ensure that all activities of the Government of Alberta in relation to the Government of Canada, governments of other provinces and the territories, and the governments of foreign countries or states are conducted in a coordinated and consistent manner. The **Department of Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs Act, 1972**, established the terms of reference for the minister and the department. The responsibilities outlined in the Act may be summarized as follows:

- coordinating the Alberta government's activities in the intergovernmental sphere to ensure that they are consistent with the overall objectives of the Alberta government;
- conducting an ongoing review of the policies, programs, and activities of other governments which may affect Alberta; and
- signing all intergovernmental agreements.

While the administration of programs and, in most cases, the articulation of specific policy positions remains within other departments of the Alberta government, it is the responsibility of Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs to ensure coordination, consistency and continuity in government policies when other governments are involved.

Organization and Operation

Throughout the reporting period, the operation of the department remained under the direction of Dr. J. Peter Meekison, the Deputy Minister. The operation of the department continued to be divided into four functional categories. (See Appendix I - Organization Chart.) All areas of provincial involvement in intergovernmental affairs are provided within these four divisions. They are:

- Resources and Economic Development
- Social and Cultural Affairs
- Research and Planning
- International

In December 1982, a Communications Director was assigned to the department by the Public Affairs Bureau. The Communications Director is responsible for all public relations and information functions within the Department, and acts in an advisory and coordinating role for out-of-province and foreign offices.

The **Resources and Economic Development** division has responsibility for a wide range of issue areas relating to natural resource ownership and development, energy, economic development, transportation, agriculture, communications, environment, consumer and corporate affairs, tourism and small business, and regional economic development. In addition, the division maintains important links with the Yukon and the Northwest Territories. As in previous years, one of the major concerns was the energy area. The division again assumed a major role in discussions with the federal government toward an expanded Alberta North Agreement and the establishment of new federal-provincial agreements to assist the Alberta forestry industry. Involvement in discussions surrounding needed improvements to the grain handling and transportation system continued. The intergovernmental aspects of Alberta activities with respect to water resources, particularly the Slave River Hydro Development proposal, also were handled. The division monitored and assessed the impact of federal economic policies on the province, and acted as a resource to other provincial departments in formulating an Alberta position on federal initiatives and policy statements in such diverse areas as agriculture and petrochemicals.

The **Social and Cultural Affairs** division is responsible for dealing with Alberta's intergovernmental relations in issue areas with a social or cultural dimension. During 1982-83, the division participated in negotiations that led to an agreement instituting a new approach to Indian child welfare. It also actively participated in discussions with the federal government, other provincial governments, and Native groups on aboriginal rights. The focus of discussion was on possible new constitutional provisions, and agreement on constitutional amendments concerning Natives was subsequently reached at the March 15 and 16, 1983 First Ministers' Conference on Aboriginal Constitutional Matters.

The division also monitored intergovernmental developments in its area of responsibility in order to anticipate problems and to identify issues at an early stage. In the manpower area, the division was involved in the assessment of new federal initiatives, such as the National Training Program and the New Employment Expansion and Development Program, with a potential impact on provincial programs. Similar ongoing monitoring and development of strategy recommendations was undertaken in the health area, especially in relation to the negotiations on the proposed **Canada Health Act**. The division also continued to review Alberta policy positions on other issues with intergovernmental implications. The division assumed the lead, for example, in the development of a provincial response to the federal management plan for Wood Buffalo National Park, a process which involved input from a large number of different departments.

The **Research and Planning** division has responsibility for providing an ongoing assessment of federal-provincial and interprovincial relations and the institutions of federalism. In providing this assessment, the division examines Alberta's position within Confederation and the challenges facing the federal system as a whole. Specific responsibilities include constitutional affairs, federal-provincial fiscal and economic relations, institutions relating to federalism, national unity, reduction of federal-provincial duplication of programs and services, and special projects.

During the reporting period the Research and Planning division participated as well in intergovernmental discussions on non-aboriginal constitutional matters. As part of its mandate on constitutional matters the division monitored the impact of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms on Alberta and the country as a whole.

The division was involved, in cooperation with Alberta Treasury, in monitoring the initiatives of other governments with regard to public sector wage and price restraint, particularly the "6 and 5" program of the federal government. As well, it worked with Treasury in assessing federal actions and proposals on fiscal relations and developing appropriate Alberta positions. The division continued its ongoing assessment of developments in Quebec and their potential implications for Alberta. It continued to monitor diverse issue areas such as pension reform, regulatory reform, and proposed federal emergency planning legislation.

The Research and Planning division was responsible for coordinating briefing preparations for the June 30, 1982 First Ministers' Conference on the Economy; the August 25-26, 1982 Annual Premiers' Conference; and the February 2, 1983 Western Premiers' Conference.

The **International** division is responsible for monitoring and coordinating Alberta's international initiatives, and for reviewing and making recommendations on provincial policies, programs and activities in relation to Canada's foreign policy and that of other countries. Alberta's international activities are concentrated primarily in the areas of trade, foreign investment and energy resources, although there is significant interest also in culture, science and technology, education and foreign aid. The department administers Alberta's six foreign offices in London, New York, Hong Kong, Tokyo, Los Angeles and Houston. The International division acts as the major Alberta government contact with the federal department of External Affairs, ensuring that Alberta's input on numerous subjects in the international sphere is coordinated and timely. During 1982-83, the division paid particular attention to international economic developments, especially with respect to energy resources and world trade policies.

The **Office of the Provincial Pipeline Coordinator**, which was created under the auspices of Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs in 1980, continued to act as the "single window" for Alberta's involvement in the Alaska Highway Gas Pipeline Project. During the 1982-83 fiscal year, the staff of this office worked in cooperation with the Northern Pipeline Agency and provincial departments to complete activities related to the environmental surveillance and regulatory review of the prebuild sections of the project.

Other planning activities directed at the construction of the remaining sections of the pipeline were put in abeyance when, in May 1982, the project was delayed two years. The Provincial Pipeline Coordinator, however, will continue to monitor related developments in anticipation of coordinating the provincial response to the project when it resumes.

1982

April 16-18 Celebrations marking patriation of the Canadian Constitution. The Honourable Dick Johnston, Minister of Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs, accompanied Premier Lougheed and other members of the Alberta delegation to Ottawa.

August 18 The Premier and Mr. Johnston released the Alberta Government discussion paper entitled **A Provincially-Appointed Senate: A New Federalism for Canada**.

August 25-26 The 23rd Annual Premiers' Conference was held in Halifax, Nova Scotia. Honourable Dick Johnston accompanied Premier Lougheed and other members of the Alberta delegation.

December 13-17 The Honourable James D. Horsman, Q.C., the new Minister of Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs, visited Quebec and Ontario to have discussions with his counterparts. In Quebec, Mr. Horsman met with Intergovernmental Affairs Minister, Jacques-Yvan Morin; International Trade Minister, Bernard Landry; and Minister of Manpower and Income Security, Pierre Marois. In Ontario he held discussions with the Honourable Tom Wells, Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs.

Mr. Horsman attended a Finance Ministers' dinner meeting in Ottawa on December 16. He also met with Honourable Donald Johnston, Minister of State for Economic Development and Science and Technology; Honourable Andre Ouellet, Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs; and Honourable Donald S. MacDonald, Chairman, Royal Commission on the Economic Union and Development Prospects for Canada.

1983

January 9-21 Mr. Horsman met with Nova Scotia Premier, John Buchanan; Prince Edward Island Premier, James Lee; and Newfoundland Premier, Brian Peckford, as well as several Cabinet Ministers, during a visit to familiarize himself with the intergovernmental issues in these provinces.

Mr. Horsman travelled to New York where he reviewed the operations of the Alberta Office and met with the Canadian Consul-General, Mr. Ken Taylor, representatives of the Ontario and Quebec offices in New York, and key United States officials.

Mr. Horsman then proceeded to London, England where he reviewed the operation of Alberta House, met with the Agent General and with the Canadian High Commissioner, Honourable Don Jamieson, and held discussions with United Kingdom officials. Mr. Horsman also attended the opening of the new Quebec office in London at the invitation of the Honourable Jacques-Yvan Morin.

January 31-February 1 The Ministerial Meeting on Aboriginal Constitutional Matters was held in Ottawa and attended by Honourable James Horsman, Honourable Milt Pahl, and officials.

February 2 The Western Premiers' Conference was held in Swift Current, Saskatchewan. Mr. Horsman was part of the Alberta delegation.

February 28-March 1 Mr. Horsman attended the second ministerial meeting on Aboriginal Constitutional Matters, held in preparation for the First Ministers' Conference scheduled for mid-March.

March 15-16 The First Ministers' Conference on Aboriginal Constitutional Matters was convened in Ottawa. Mr. Horsman attended as part of the Alberta delegation.

Ottawa Office

Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs assumed responsibility for the Ottawa office in 1972. The office serves as a "listening post" and communications link between the Alberta government and the federal government. The Ottawa office does not replace direct communications between the two governments, but rather complements and speeds up such communication.

During the 1982-83 period, the staff monitored and reported on matters concerning the Constitution, and energy and economic developments as they affected the Province of Alberta. Administrative services were provided for the proclamation ceremonies marking the patriation of Canada's Constitution in Ottawa on April 17, 1982. Assistance was provided in developing administrative and briefing material for the First Ministers' Meeting on the Economy in June 1982; the Ministers of Finance Meeting in December 1982; and the First Ministers' Conference on Aboriginal Constitutional Matters in March of 1983.

In the area of energy policy, the Ottawa office provided assistance to Alberta Energy and Natural Resources by monitoring proceedings in the House of Commons and at committee hearings.

Staff members met with foreign delegations visiting Ottawa who were unable to visit the Province of Alberta, providing them with background information and briefing material on the province. Public speaking engagements were accepted by the director to outline and explain the position of the Government of Alberta on the Constitution, and energy and economic matters.

Located at Suite 1110, 90 Sparks Street, the staff provide travel and manpower information to many interested individuals and associations. Working areas and meeting facilities are available for the use of visiting Alberta ministers and officials.

Toronto Office

The Alberta government office in Toronto was opened in February 1975 primarily to service the province's manpower interests in Eastern Canada. It is headed by a Director who is assisted by a Manpower Mobility Officer from Alberta Manpower.

The main function of the Toronto office continues to be directed toward fulfilling Alberta's manpower requirements. The office obtains, from federal and provincial governments and various private sector organizations, current labour market information, particularly relating to the availability and locations of skilled and professional workers required by Alberta employers. The staff assists Alberta employers in recruiting manpower, and provides the services and facilities necessary during the interview process.

In addition, the volume of inquiries received by the Toronto office relating to tourism, business development, investment, and government policies, plus requests for general information has increased in recent years and now represents about 75 per cent of the office workload. Counselling is provided to individuals and to the head offices of companies seeking information on job opportunities, housing, health care, working conditions and labour.

The office works closely with the departments of Economic Development, and Tourism and Small Business, as well as the industrial development departments of the cities and towns being considered as possible sites for investment.

The Toronto office is located at Suite 410, 65 Queen Street West, Toronto.

In 1982, Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs continued to participate in many federal-provincial, interprovincial and regional conferences. The extent of the department's participation depends, to a large degree, on the level of the conference, the agenda and the location.

The conference format has evolved primarily since the end of the Second World War, and has become an important and recognized mechanism for making adjustments within the federal system. The number of federal-provincial and interprovincial conferences reflects the increasing extent to which the activities of one government affect the activities of the other, and the consequent need for intergovernmental consultation and coordination.

The department has continued its efforts made in previous annual reports to document Alberta's participation in various meetings and conferences. A comparative overview spanning the years 1978-1982 is presented in this report. These statistics reflect the changing patterns of governmental interaction.

Federal-Provincial Activity

The following tables on federal-provincial meetings and conferences take into account all meetings at the first ministerial, ministerial and deputy ministerial levels in which Alberta was a participant.

Table I classifies the meetings into three categories: **bilateral** — meetings between representatives of the Government of Alberta and representatives of the federal government; **regional** — meetings between representatives of the Government of Alberta, one (or more) other western province, and the federal government; and **multilateral** — meetings between representatives from all or most of the provinces and territories, and representatives of the federal government.

Table II identifies the federal-provincial meetings and conferences according to the level of representation at which Alberta was a participant. Three levels of representation are isolated: **first ministerial, ministerial** and **deputy ministerial.**

Tables III, IV and V present the total number of federal-provincial conferences by level of representation broken down into a cross-reference of areas of governmental activity. As such, these tables highlight those policy areas which required the most attention in terms of meetings and conferences, and which level of representation was required for consideration of the subject. The tables indicate the vast and complex network of meetings and conferences. The figures represent meetings which were convened in response to a particular concern or situation, as well as those committee meetings which are held on a continuing basis and have become more permanent intergovernmental mechanisms.

As can be seen from Table IV, many of the ministerial meetings dealt with economic and energy related matters. The number of meetings in the category of energy and resources, in part, reflects the intensive schedule of bilaterial meetings between Alberta and federal ministers in both 1978 and 1980-82 to resolve energy related issues. Meetings recorded under the miscellaneous category deal with such areas as culture, tourism, emergency planning, public works, and government services.

Table V shows, by area of activity, the number of federal-provincial meetings and conferences at the deputy ministerial level. Meetings of deputy ministers are often held to prepare for later discussions at the ministerial level.

Many of the federal-provincial conferences are served by the Canadian Intergovernmental Conference Secretariat (CICS), a permanent body, jointly funded by federal and provincial governments. Services provided by the Secretariat include correspondence with delegates concerning conference arrangements and agendas, preparation of conference transcripts and summary statements, distribution of documents and the maintenance of records. The Secretariat provides these services for all First Ministers' meetings, and is available to provide similar services and facilities for meetings of ministers and deputy ministers.

Interprovincial Activity

Considerable intergovernmental activity takes place among the provinces. Provinces meet to compare policy positions and to discuss matters of mutual concern and interest. Such meetings also afford the opportunity to discuss matters of an interprovincial nature. Sometimes, they are held prior to federal-provincial conferences, and participants discuss common concerns and attempt to reach a unified provincial position. Permanent mechanisms for interprovincial cooperation have been established in some instances. The pinnacle of interprovincial cooperation is the Annual Premiers' Conference. On a regional basis Alberta participates in the annual Western Premiers' Conference.

The following tables break down the various interprovincial meetings and conferences, 1978-1982, into categories similar to those used for federal-provincial meetings.

Table I

Frequency of Federal-Provincial Meetings and Conferences According to Category — Alberta Participation 1978-1982

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Bilateral	18	15	12	26	17
Regional	9	13	9	3	8
Multilateral	110	47	41	55	68
Total	137	75	62	84	93

Table II

Frequency of Federal-Provincial Meetings and Conferences According to Level of Representation — Alberta Participation, 1978-1982

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
First Ministerial	3	6	3	2	3
Ministerial	52	31	32	47	42
Deputy Ministerial	82	38	27	35	48
Total	137	75	62	84	93

Table III

First Ministerial
Federal-Provincial Meetings and Conferences According to Area of Government Activity — Alberta Participation, 1978-1982

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Constitution	1	1	2	1	1
Finances	2	0	0	0	2
Energy and Resources	0	4	1	1	0
Transportation	0	1	0	0	0
Total	3	6	3	2	3

Table IV

Ministerial
Federal-Provincial Meetings and Conferences According to Area of Government Activity — Alberta Participation, 1978-1982

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Constitution	4	5	6	0	0
General Government	2	1	0	0	3
Finances	4	1	2	6	3
Agriculture	6	2	2	5	1
Transportation	3	2	3	4	4
Education	4	2	0	2	1
Energy and Resources	7	0	4	7	11
Environment	3	2	2	2	4
Manpower/Labour	1	1	0	3	3
Statistics	0	0	0	0	0
Welfare	3	0	1	0	1
Health	1	1	4	1	3
Industry and Trade	4	3	2	1	4
Urban Affairs	1	0	0	2	0
Justice and Laws	1	2	0	6	0
Consumer Affairs	2	2	1	1	0
Communications	1	2	0	2	1
Native Affairs	1	1	0	1	1
Miscellaneous	4	4	5	4	2
Total	52	31	32	47	42

Table V

Deputy Ministerial
Federal-Provincial Meetings and Conferences According to Area of Government Activity — Alberta Participation, 1978-1982

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Constitution	3	1	1	0	7
General Government	7	2	0	1	0
Finances	6	1	3	3	3
Agriculture	6	3	3	1	4
Transportation	1	0	0	0	1
Education	3	1	0	1	2
Energy and Resources	12	6	4	8	4
Environment	6	2	2	0	8
Manpower/Labour	9	4	1	2	1
Statistics	1	0	0	0	0
Welfare	3	0	0	1	1
Health	2	3	2	1	3
Industry and Trade	6	3	0	3	4
Urban Affairs	0	3	5	0	1
Justice and Laws	8	5	3	6	5
Consumer Affairs	3	1	1	0	0
Communications	1	0	0	1	0
Native Affairs	1	2	0	1	1
Miscellaneous	4	1	2	4	3
Total	**82**	**38**	**27**	**35**	**48**

Table VI

Frequency of Interprovincial Meetings and Conferences According to Category — Alberta Participation, 1978-1982

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Bilateral	9	2	12	17	20
Regional	8	12	12	14	11
Multilateral	55	29	34	58	36
Total	**72**	**43**	**58**	**89**	**67**

Table VII

Frequency of Interprovincial Meetings and Conferences According to Level of Representation — Alberta Participation, 1978-1982

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Premiers	3	4	6	8	3
Ministerial	38	21	29	48	36
Deputy Ministerial	31	18	23	33	28
Total	**72**	**43**	**58**	**89**	**67**

Table VIII

First Ministerial
Interprovincial Meetings and Conferences According to Area of Government Activity — Alberta Participation, 1978-1982

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Constitution *	—	—	1	4	0
General Government	3	4	5	3	2
Finances	0	0	0	1	0
Energy and Resources	0	0	0	0	1
Total	**3**	**4**	**6**	**8**	**3**

* Prior to 1980 interprovincial meetings on the Constitution were recorded under the heading "General Government".

Provincial Premiers have been meeting on a multilateral basis since 1960. These interprovincial meetings are important features of the Canadian intergovernmental process, providing Premiers with the opportunity to study and discuss candidly issues of mutual concern and interest. Alberta is an active participant in both the Annual Premiers' Conference and the Western Premiers' Conference.

Annual Premiers' Conference

The 23rd Annual Premiers' Conference was held in Halifax, Nova Scotia, August 25-26, 1982. The agenda for the Conference was as follows:

1. Economic Overview
2. Federal-Provincial Relations
3. Energy

The Premiers agreed unanimously that federal-provincial cooperation is required to attain economic recovery and asked for an immediate Federal-Provincial Conference of First Ministers.

In the Communique — "Economic Recovery Program" — the Premiers offered a comprehensive plan of action for economic recovery and for restoring investor confidence in Canada. Their proposals included a change in monetary policy to ensure interest rates are not kept artificially high in relation to United States rates. The majority of Premiers also favoured abolition of the Foreign Investment Review Agency and all provinces endorsed substantial changes to the National Energy Program.

As part of their economic plan of action, the Premiers emphasized the importance of international trade and the need for provinces to be involved with the federal government in expanding foreign trade opportunities in order to secure existing jobs and create new ones.

The Premiers reiterated a previous position that governments work toward eliminating unnecessary duplication of programs and services in an attempt to reduce government expenditures. They also warned that further reductions of funding by the federal government under the Established Programs Financing Arrangements would erode provincial finances, impair the provinces' ability to address economic problems, and reduce the quality of health and education services available to their residents.

In the area of federal-provincial relations, the provinces again called upon the federal government to approach sensitive intergovernmental issues in a cooperative, rather than unilaterial, manner. They suggested cooperation was especially important in areas of economic planning, including the General Development Agreements and Established Programs Financing Arrangements.

Communiques from this conference are included in Appendix II.

Western Premiers' Conference

The four western Premiers met in Swift Current, Saskatchewan on February 2, 1983. The difficult economic circumstances facing the western provinces, and their common concerns regarding the economic recession gripping the country were the primary focus of the Western Premiers' Conference. Much of the agenda dealt with alternatives designed to overcome current adverse economic conditions and high unemployment, and to restore confidence in the economy.

The Premiers focussed on six factors thought to be keys in promoting confidence in Canada's economic future:

- consistent and stable government economic policies;
- international competitiveness;
- low and stable interest rates;
- federal-provincial cooperation;
- controlling government expenditures; and
- regulatory reform.

The Premiers urged ongoing consultation and cooperation with the federal government and with business, labour and community leaders in coordinating economic programs. The Premiers directed their finance ministers to meet again prior to the next federal budget, and their ministers of transportation to assess further modifications to the Crow Rate.

The findings of the recently completed Health Manpower Training Study were referred to the appropriate western ministers. They were instructed to table their recommendations at the 1984 Western Premiers' Conference to be held in Kelowna on May 7 and 8, 1984.

Communiques from this Conference are included in Appendix II.

Background

The deteriorating Canadian economy, which during the first six months of 1982 experienced the deepest recession since the 1930s, led to a number of individual requests from Premiers for a First Ministers' conference on the economy. The Premiers emphasized the necessity of federal-provincial cooperation in the development and implementation of a national economic strategy. The Prime Minister scheduled a First Ministers' meeting for June 30, 1982, two days after the release of the federal budget.

First Ministers' Conference on the Economy, June 30, 1982

The conference consisted of a private, five-hour meeting held at the Prime Minister's residence in Ottawa. While there was no detailed agenda for the meeting, Mr. Trudeau stated that he wished to brief the Premiers on the June 28 budget and "to consider what mutual and reinforcing actions may be desirable in light of federal initiatives."

Issues such as inflation, unemployment, and public sector restraint were addressed. The policies and objectives necessary to promote a resurgence of investor confidence also received considerable attention.

While no consensus was reached on ways to reduce Canada's economic problems, it was agreed that federal and provincial ministers should meet to coordinate housing and job creation measures. No communique was issued.

Alberta Position at Conference

Premier Lougheed stressed that while government restraint is a necessary element for the enhancement of the conditions for economic growth, federal policies must undergo further changes in order to renew investor confidence and to put in place the investment climate necessary for economic recovery.

The Premier proceeded to outline the elements required for a renewal of private sector investment confidence:

- The suspension for two years of the Foreign Investment Review Agency in order to overcome the perception that foreign investment is unwelcome in Canada;
- The elimination of the discriminatory elements in the National Energy Program that unfairly penalize existing foreign investors; and
- The encouragement of equity rather than debt investment in Canada through the restoration of a number of tax incentive measures and the introduction of new measures.

Section 37 of the **Constitution Act, 1982**, required that a First Ministers' Conference on the Constitution be convened within one year after the proclamation of the Act. Under the provisions of Section 37 the conference was to have "included on its agenda an item respecting constitutional matters that directly affect the aboriginal peoples of Canada including the rights of those peoples to be included in the Constitution of Canada." As well, representatives of the aboriginal people and elected representatives of the Yukon and Northwest Territories were to be invited to attend the Conference.

In fulfillment of these constitutional requirements, a Conference on Aboriginal Constitutional Matters, attended by First Ministers, representatives of the Northwest Territories and Yukon, and Native representatives, was held on March 15-16, 1983. In addition to these discussions on aboriginal matters, First Ministers met in a private meeting on the evening of March 15 to discuss the economy and non-aboriginal constitutional issues.

Natives and the Constitution

In the summer of 1982, in preparation for the Conference on Aboriginal Constitutional Matters, the Alberta government entered into discussions with the Metis Association of Alberta and the Alberta Federation of Metis Settlement Associations on aboriginal constitutional matters. The objective of the discussions was to identify possible areas of concensus. A two-tier Alberta/Metis committee structure composed of an Officials' Joint Working Group and a ministerial Joint Constitutional Committee was established for this purpose. The committee of officials on Natives and the Constitution, chaired by Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs, and the Cabinet Committee on Native Land Claims, chaired by the minister of Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs, coordinated the involvement of officials and ministers from various departments of the Alberta government. Discussions were held with Alberta Metis leaders on February 22 and March 12, 1983.

At the national level, Alberta was represented at four officials' preparatory meetings with the aboriginal representatives preceding the March 15-16 First Ministers' Conference on Aboriginal Constitutional Matters. The dates of these meetings were October 14, November 17-18, December 8-9, 1982, and February 15, 1983. The minister of Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs and the minister responsible for Native Affairs represented the province at the preparatory ministerial meetings (January 31-February 1, 1983, and February 28-March 1, 1983). At these meetings a draft agenda was developed for the discussions to be held with First Ministers.

On March 15-16, 1983, federal and provincial First Ministers and representatives of Yukon and Northwest Territories met with representatives of the Metis National Council, the Native Council of Canada, the Assembly of First Nations, and the Inuit Committee on National Issues to discuss the following agenda:

1. Charter of Rights of the Aboriginal Peoples (Expanded Part II of **Constitution Act, 1982**) including:
   - Preamble
   - Removal of "existing", and expansion of Section 35 to include recognition of modern treaties, treaties signed outside Canada and before Confederation, and specific mention of "Aboriginal Title" including the rights of aboriginal peoples of Canada to a land and water base (including land base for Metis)
   - Statement of the particular rights of aboriginal peoples
   - Statement of principles
   - Equality
   - Enforcement
   - Interpretation
2. Amending formula revisions, including:
   - Amendments on aboriginal matters not to be subject to provincial opting out (Section 42 of **Constitution Act, 1982**)
   - Consent clause
3. Self-government
4. Repeal of Section 42(1)(e) and (f) of **Constitution Act, 1982**
5. Amendments to Part III, of the **Constitution Act, 1982**, including:
   - Equalization) Resourcing of
   - Cost-sharing) Aboriginal
   - Service delivery) Governments
6. Ongoing process, including further First Ministers' Conferences and the entrenchment of necessary mechanisms to implement rights

On the second day of the Conference, all parties except Quebec signed a Constitutional Accord containing proposed constitutional amendments with respect to aboriginal matters. (See Appendix III.)

The amendments, upon ratification according to the amending procedure in the **Constitution Act, 1982**, will result in the following significant changes to the Constitution. Section 35(3) of the **Constitution Act, 1982**, will be amended to ensure specifically that aboriginal treaty rights include rights that now exist or that may be acquired by way of land claims agreements. A complementary change to Section 25(b) is proposed. A new Section 35(1) will commit the federal and provincial governments to the principle of consultation with the aboriginal peoples by means of a First Ministers' Conference before any amendments are made to Section 91(24) of the **Constitution Act, 1982**, or Section 25 or Part II of the **Constitution Act, 1982**. In addition, a new Section 35(4) will ensure that existing aboriginal and treaty rights are guaranteed equally to male and female persons.

Another important area of agreement reflected in the Accord is the ongoing process. Under the terms of the Accord, another constitutional conference composed of First Ministers, representatives of the aboriginal peoples, and elected representatives of Yukon and Northwest Territories must be convened by March 16, 1984. Agenda items not fully considered at the March 15-16, 1983, First Ministers' Conference will be included on its agenda. As well, a proposed new Section 37.1 of the **Constitution Act, 1982**, provides for two additional constitutional conferences, which are to include on their agendas constitutional matters that directly affect the aboriginal peoples of Canada. One conference is to be convened no later than April 17, 1985, and a second no later than April 17, 1987.

Non-Aboriginal Constitutional Matters

With the passage of the **Constitution Act, 1982**, a number of significant changes had been made to Canada's constitutional framework. However, despite the achievements in the area of the Constitution, the problems of regional discontent continued to create strains in the federal system. During the reporting year, consideration was given by the Alberta government to constitutional changes which would reduce tensions and strengthen the operation of the federal system in the process. It was felt that certain institutional changes such as changes to the Upper House should be made to facilitate the accommodation of provincial needs and aspirations within the national decision-making process. In August, 1982, the Alberta government released a discussion paper entitled **A Provincially-Appointed Senate: A New Federalism for Canada.** This paper was designed to stimulate public discussion on the subject of Senate reform. (See Appendix IV for the news release on the discussion paper.)

First Ministers discussed a number of constitutional issues at a private meeting held during the period of the First Ministers' Conference on Aboriginal Rights on March 15 and 16, 1983. The First Ministers considered four proposed amendments to the Constitution which would: (1) provide for the unification of family law courts; (2) confer juridicial authority on certain provincially established administrative tribunals; (3) provide for the appointment of an administrator in the event that the Lieutenant Governor of a province is absent for some time due to illness or other disability; and (4) entrench property rights in the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. There was no agreement among First Ministers to proceed with the proposed amendments.

Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing

One of the most difficult problems of a federal state is the creation and maintenance of a viable fiscal system. Such a system must ensure a satisfactory balance between the revenues and the responsibilities of the federal and provincial governments. The extension of the range of government activity at all levels particularly since World War II, coupled with the current economic downturn, has created a great pressure on governments to compete for scarcer revenues to meet their respective obligations.

In Canada, the cornerstone of the fiscal system is the Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, which includes the components of Established Programs Financing (hospital insurance, medical care, and post-secondary education) and the equalization program. This Act, accounting for more than $10 billion in cash transfers from the federal government to the provinces in the 1982-83 fiscal year, was the subject of extensive federal-provincial discussions in the 1981-1983 period.

At the beginning of the reporting period the federal government passed Bill C-97, an Act to amend and extend the provisions of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977. The Bill received Royal Assent on April 7, 1982. Under the new Act, the federal government imposed the five-province standard for equalization, eliminated compensation for termination of the revenue guarantee, and altered the method of calculating the per capita cash and tax transfers. (For further details on the fiscal arrangements components of the Act, see the department of Federal and Intergovernmental Affair's Ninth Annual Report to March 31, 1982.)

As a result of the amendments, total provincial losses in Established Programs Financing transfers alone, relative to the previous arrangements, have been estimated to exceed $6.2 billion over the next five years.

As early as the November 1981 budget, it had become clear that the federal government sought significant reductions in its financial commitment to the established programs. In contrast to the lengthy and difficult negotiations which successfully culminated in the Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977, federal-provincial discussions of the new federal proposals began in December 1981, less than four months before enactment of Bill C-97.

The new Act represents a fundamental overhaul of the previous arrangements and serves to affect significantly the capacity of the provinces to maintain the quality and availability of health care and post-secondary education programs. Provincial budgets during 1982 reflected the decline in federal support: provinces, faced with increased program costs, were forced to increase taxes, reduce program expenditures, and impose alternative fiscal measures. At the August 1982 Annual Premiers' Conference, the Premiers stressed that further cutbacks by Ottawa would reduce the quality of health and education services available to Canadians.

Once the federal reductions became law, the federal government embarked on a course designed to achieve two other objectives suggested in the November 1981 budget: (1) separation of the federal cash contribution for the post-secondary education component from the hospital insurance and medical care components of Established Programs Financing; and (2) a clear definition of the conditions which could be attached to the established programs transfer.

The federal government convened a meeting of federal-provincial health ministers on May 26-28 to begin the process of clarifying the conditions for the health care transfer. At the meeting, the Honourable Monique Begin, minister of National Health and Welfare, proposed that conditions on federal contributions be incorporated in a "Canada Health Act" which would replace the existing **Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act** and the **Medical Care Act**. The new Act would consolidate and strengthen existing conditions regarding universality, accessibility, comprehensiveness and portability. (The proposed **Canada Health Act**, was not introduced into Parliament during the reporting period.) Provinces expressed a number of concerns pertaining to the federal proposals, including increased program costs, federal intrusion into provincial areas of responsibility, and federal interference with provincial revenue-raising policies.

An interprovincial meeting of health ministers was held on September 30 at which time the provincial health ministers agreed on the following principles:

- that provinces must maintain the necessary flexibility in service delivery and program design to respond to local conditions;
- that any proposal by the federal government for expansion of programs or insured services must be matched by appropriate federal funding;
- that the provinces oppose any attempt by the federal government to infringe upon the provincial right and responsibility to administer provincial health care programs; and
- that there are a number of ways provinces can raise revenue in order to fund their health care programs, and the choice of methods for financing provincial health care programs is a provincial responsibility.

The Honourable J.A. Neilsen, minister of Health for British Columbia, sent a telex to the Honourable Monique Begin on behalf of all provincial health ministers informing the federal minister of the results of the meeting. The telex noted that the federal proposals would "alter the federal-provincial relationship, and present a grave threat to the ability of the provinces to meet our constitutional responsibilities to deliver health services to the Canadian people".

In contrast to the health care components, the federal government did not propose the imposition of conditions on federal financing of the post-secondary education component of Established Programs Financing. However, at a July 9, 1982, meeting of the interprovincial Council of Ministers of Education, Canada, the Honourable Gerald Regan, federal Secretary of State responsible for education matters, notified the provinces that the federal government was interested in legislating "national objectives" for post-secondary education. At the same meeting Mr. Regan informed the provinces that the federal government had decided to split the health and post-secondary education portions of the established programs transfer and to incorporate a new financing arrangement for post-secondary education. He also proposed to link federal spending to both provincial expenditures and to progress in certain "national objectives".

The proposals outlined by the federal ministers responsible for health and education matters were a marked departure from the block-funded 1977 Established Programs Financing Arrangements. Responding to the federal government on behalf of the ministers responsible for education on September 28, the Honourable Bette Stephenson, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada, described the financial implications of the federal proposals in the following way:

> *Certainly, the proposal raises serious concerns since it would appear that the Government of Canada intends to alter fundamentally the 1977 Established Programs Financing agreement by abolishing block-funding and splitting federal financial support into two components, one for post-secondary education and the other for health. Such a drastic change in federal policy would represent a significant departure from the basic principles of the existing arrangement.*

On January 23, 1983, the new Secretary of State, the Honourable Serge Joyal, presented a revised proposal on post-secondary education to the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada. He suggested that program issues affecting post-secondary education be handled by program ministers and Established Programs Financing core funding arrangements be addressed by finance ministers. He also indicated that the federal "6 and 5" restraint program would be applied to the post-secondary education transfers for 1983-1984 and 1984-1985.

At the February 2 Western Premiers' Conference, the Premiers "noted that unilateral federal actions to cut levels of support to health and post-secondary education would undermine efforts to restore confidence in Canada. They urged the federal government to work with the provinces in this area." Despite provincial objections, the Honourable Marc Lalonde, federal minister of Finance, reaffirmed the federal government's intention to apply the "6 and 5" restraint program to post-secondary education transfers at the March 7, 1983, Federal-Provincial Finance Ministers' Meeting. He indicated, however, that the method of calculating the health care transfer would not be changed, at least for the 1983-1984 fiscal year.

Aware of impending federal legislation designed to split Established Programs Financing into separate components and to cap federal transfers for post-secondary education at six and five per cent for 1983-1984 and 1984-1985, provincial finance officials met on March 29 to finalize a draft consensus document outlining how the federal government had adversely affected the established programs through reduced funding. The document also emphasized the lack of meaningful consultation with the provinces. Preparations were also underway for provincial finance ministers to release a joint statement in early April, 1983, on the federal proposals.

In accordance with the responsibilities assigned by the **Department of Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs Act, 1972**, the department continues to monitor existing intergovernmental programs and activities, and participates in negotiations leading to the signing of new or revised agreements. (See Appendix V for a list of federal-provincial agreements in effect in Alberta as of March 31, 1983.) Generally speaking, certain intergovernmental agreements are designed to avoid duplication of services or programs. Other agreements have facilitated the flow and exchange of information and expertise. Still others have helped to balance the fiscal capabilities across the country. Some agreements apply uniformly across the country while others vary in their application from province to province. In some instances, agreements are executed on a bilateral basis between a particular province and the federal government, adding a measure of flexibility and enabling individual provinces to respond better to their own needs and interests. The variations in the purpose, terms and application of federal-provincial agreements reflect the complexity of Canada's federal system and the diverse nature of this country.

The following activities and new agreements illustrate the importance of maintaining and promoting effective consultation between the two orders of government.

New Federal-Provincial Agreements and Renewal of Existing Agreements

Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs is involved with other Alberta departments in the negotiation of all federal-provincial agreements. During the review process, the department ascertains whether the agreement is consistent with the province's intergovernmental priorities.

In 1982-83, agreements were signed by Alberta in the following areas:

Federal-Provincial 4-H Cost-Sharing Program

This agreement provides for funding of 4-H activities within Alberta for a period of three years, through a federal-provincial cost-sharing arrangement. This agreement replaces the original program which expired on March 31, 1982.

Memorandum of Understanding Concerning the Coordination of Forest Research

The memorandum of understanding provides the framework for federal-provincial coordination of research in the forestry sector. The memorandum will be in effect until June 30, 1985, and may be renewed thereafter for a further five-year period.

Federal-Provincial Agreement — Dust Suppressants Study

This agreement provides for the federal-provincial funding of a study of the effects of dust suppression materials on the environment. The agreement specifies a completion date for the study of no later than September 30, 1982.

New Employment Expansion and Development Program

This Letter of Understanding provides for the funding and the administration by the federal government and the Government of Alberta of a job creation program aimed at creating productive employment for unemployed persons experiencing significant hardship.

Canada-Alberta Forestry Employment Bridging Program Agreement

This agreement provides that the Government of Canada will continue to make payments pursuant to Section 38 of the **Unemployment Insurance Act**, and Alberta will supplement these payments to unemployed skilled forest workers involved in local community projects throughout Alberta.

Canada-Alberta National Training Act Agreement

This agreement provides for funding by the Government of Canada and the Government of Alberta of training programs initiated under the **National Training Act**. The major objective is to provide for the occupational training of the labour force, and thereby better meet the need for skills created by a changing economy and increase the earning and employment potential of individual adults.

General Development Agreement

Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs is charged with primary responsibility for the provincial administration of the 1974 General Development Agreement (GDA) between the Government of Alberta and the Government of Canada. This agreement provides a mechanism for the implementation of joint programs designed to meet specific provincial development objectives. These include: improving opportunities for productive employment in relatively less well-developed economic sectors of Alberta; promoting balanced development within the province; and generally reinforcing Alberta's social and economic development priorities.

The General Development Agreement provides the general framework within which subsidiary agreements implementing specific shared-cost programs can be developed. It sets out certain basic principles for co-operative planning and the implementation of measures designed to identify and pursue development opportunities within the province. These principles are as follows:

- Alberta has primary responsibility for the determination of goals and objectives of GDA programs in the province;
- Alberta has primary responsibility for the administration and implementation of programs under the GDA; and
- The GDA programs must be flexible both in content and in application to ensure that they will be responsive to changing conditions and requirements.

Programs are implemented under the General Development Agreement through subsidiary agreements. These separate federal-provincial agreements are signed under the aegis of the GDA for the purpose of implementing a program of activities designed to realize certain provincial social and economic objectives. Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs coordinates the actions of all provincial departments which have been assigned responsibility for program implementation.

One subsidiary agreement was in effect during the 1982-83 reporting period. The Nutritive Processing Agreement, originally signed in March 1975 and renewed for a further three years in August 1981, provides $28 million for a shared-cost industrial incentive program designed to assist in the establishment, expansion or modernization of nutritive processing facilities in rural communities in Alberta.

In addition to the Nutritive Processing Agreement, projects continued to be funded during 1982-83 under the now expired Alberta North Agreement.

A number of other proposals for subsidiary agreements are under negotiation.

International Affairs

Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs is responsible for the coordination of the international activities of the Government of Alberta. The importance of these activities has been increasing in recent years in a number of sectors. For instance, the key role which energy resources play in the Alberta economy makes the monitoring of international energy developments, including world oil prices, particularly important. The major contribution made to the Alberta economy by exports in the energy, agricultural and manufacturing sectors has highlighted the importance of maintaining Alberta's effective international trade performance. Moreover, the goal of diversifying and further developing the province's economic base of production has made the attraction of new investment and technology a key objective of Alberta's international dealings. There also is a growing interest in scientific and technological exchanges involving both the acquisition of new expertise and a sharing of technology developed in Alberta. In addition to Alberta's international interests in trade, investment, and technology, the ethnic diversity of the population and the lively multicultural mosaic which has evolved have made cultural activities and exchanges an important part of Alberta's international orientation.

Alberta's activities in the international arena are conducted in close cooperation with the department of External Affairs and with Canadian embassies, high commissions and consulates abroad. While Alberta has specific objectives which it endeavours to achieve in its international activities, this is done within the context of adhering to Canada's overall foreign policy. Alberta feels strongly that Canada should speak with one voice in international matters, but that there is a legitimate role for provinces in this area.

Alberta's International Offices

The Government of Alberta maintains foreign offices in London, Hong Kong, Tokyo, New York, Los Angeles, and Houston. The New York Office was established during the reporting period.

The department of Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs administers the London, Hong Kong, and New York offices, each headed by an Agent-General, and the Tokyo Office, which is headed by a director. The Agents-General during the reporting period were James H. McKibben in London, Fred Peacock in Hong Kong, and James Seymour in New York. The Los Angeles and Houston offices, headed by directors, are the responsibility of Alberta Economic Development.

Alberta's foreign offices function as an effective vehicle for the representation and communication of Alberta's interests abroad; and for the collection and channelling back to Alberta of information on trade, investment, energy, tourism, cultural and educational exchanges, and other matters of interest to the province. They assist both the private sector and government in the pursuit of activities in these areas.

London

In addition to the Agent-General, the staff at Alberta House includes senior representatives of the departments of Economic Development, Tourism and Small Business, and Manpower. They are responsible for representing Alberta's interests in the United Kingdom and Europe. Their duties include the maintenance of close relations with the Canadian High Commission in London, embassies in Europe, other provincial offices, British and European businesspeople, and government officials.

During the reporting period, Alberta House was actively involved in a concentrated program of interviews with the investment community in London leading to organization of an investment seminar. Alberta House also played a key role in promoting the export of a large variety of Alberta goods and services to European markets. Particular success was achieved during the reporting period in the sale of Alberta-bred cattle and Alberta beef to Great Britain.

Success was achieved in the promotion of tourism to Alberta. An estimated 200,000 people travelled to Alberta from western Europe during 1982-83. These results were achieved through advertising campaigns, and through cooperative efforts with other western provinces and the federal government. Alberta House, for example, coordinated the efforts of governments and Canadian Pacific in the joint CP/Canada West exhibitions which were held in Vienna, Cannes, Zurich, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Munich, Stuttgart, Hanover, and 13 British cities.

Efforts to expand the number of entrepreneurial immigrants to Alberta occurred during the reporting period. Advertising, seminars and liaison visits were undertaken in the United Kingdom and on the European continent in an active attempt to attract business talent to the province, which would create jobs for Albertans.

Hong Kong

The Alberta office in Hong Kong completed its third year of operation in March 1983 and its first under its new Agent-General, Fred Peacock. As the province's principal office in Asia, it is responsible for pursuing market opportunities in that region, promoting entrepreneurial investment in appropriate economic sectors in Alberta, and advising the Alberta government of trade, agricultural, economic, technological and cultural developments in the Asian Pacific Rim. It has been instrumental in developing further the special relationship existing between Alberta and the Chinese province of Heilongjiang.

During the reporting period, important initiatives were undertaken by the office to develop Alberta's petrochemical marketing strategy in the region, increase our trade with China, and promote tourism to Alberta.

Tokyo

Alberta's Tokyo Office, established in 1970, is responsible for representing Alberta's interests in Japan and the Republic of Korea, and monitoring pertinent developments in the two countries. Principal activities are related to the areas of trade and investment, culture, education, and sports. It plays a major role in Alberta's special relationships with the provinces of Hokkaido in Japan and Gangweon in the Republic of Korea. During the year, visits were arranged for the Honourable Jack Cookson, minister of Environment, to Japan and Korea; and for the Honourable High Planche, minister of Economic Development, to Korea. The office assisted with various missions to and from Alberta in the agricultural, energy, economic development, tourism and education areas, and played an important role in negotiations concerning Alberta's coal exports to Japan.

New York

An Alberta office was established in New York in June of 1982. Its major responsibilities are monitoring and assessing the development and implementation of United States energy (particularly natural gas legislation), economic and trade policies. In pursuing these responsibilities, the office staff are in contact with congressional staff and administration officials and monitor committee sessions of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

The New York office also is in contact with the New York investment community. It distributes travel and other general information about Alberta, and assists several organizations involved in the promotion of Canadian studies. The minister of Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs, the Honourable James D. Horsman, visited the new office in January 1983 to view the operations, and to discuss Canada-United States relations with the Canadian Consul-General and other provincial representatives located in New York.

Los Angeles

The Los Angeles office has as its primary functions the promotion of Alberta exports to the western United States, the encouragement of increased investment flows to Alberta, and the promotion of joint venture and production licensing arrangements. During 1982-83, this effort was assisted by two major ministerial visits to the region led by the Honourable Horst A. Schmid, minister of International Trade. In addition, the office assisted Travel Alberta in its continued promotion of Alberta as a destination for tourists from the southwestern United States. In this capacity, the Los Angeles office was involved in a major tourism mission to California led by the Honourable J.A. "Boomer" Adair, minister of Tourism and Small Business, in the autumn 1982.

Houston

Alberta's Houston office was opened in 1981 to represent the province's commercial interests in one of the world's major centres of oil and gas activity. During 1982-83, despite the general downturn in activity of the oil and gas industry in Texas, the office successfully assisted in the sale of a sizeable volume of Alberta products to Houston-based companies and helped secure significant investment in Alberta.

International Visitors to Alberta

Notwithstanding world-wide economic problems, there continued to be a strong interest on the part of foreign businesses and governments in Alberta's trade and investment opportunities. Interest abroad has been stimulated by Alberta's growing reputation in resource developments and advanced research, as well as agricultural and energy-related products. Numerous foreign and Canadian diplomats, officials of other governments and agencies, journalists, businesspeople, academics, and other interested individuals and groups visited Alberta in 1982-83. Tours to various parts of the province included visits to ranches, farms, agricultural processing plants, coal mines, oil and gas plants, petrochemical facilities, oil sands plants, educational institutions, and cultural events. These visits can be broadly categorized according to their purpose as follows:

	1982-83	1981-82
Familiarization tours:		
• Foreign Ambassadors & staff	31	36
• Canadian Ambassadors & staff	35	38
• Media	31	36
Agriculture	66	58
Trade and Investment	89	57
Energy	54	29
Culture and Education	44	35
Other (e.g. federal-provincial relations, social services, science and technology, and international congresses)	46	36
Total	**396**	**325**

During 1982-83, the number of foreign visits, missions and delegations totalled 396. The breakdown, by country, is listed below, with comparative figures for 1981-82 and 1980-81.

	1982-83	1981-82	1980-81
Japan	63	60	38
United States of America	42	39	47
Federal Republic of Germany	31	17	24
Great Britain	24	16	13
People's Republic of China	18	5	10
Australia	18	15	8
Netherlands	17	5	3
France	11	17	9
Mexico	10	5	10
Republic of Korea	10	6	8
Norway	9	1	2
Union of Soviet Socialist Republic	6	11	9
India	6	4	3
Saudi Arabia	5	3	6
Austria	5	0	3
Hungary	4	8	1
Brazil	4	7	3
Nigeria	4	6	4
New Zealand	4	6	7
Switzerland	4	4	2
Argentina	4	2	5
German Democratic Republic	4	0	0
Sweden	4	2	8
Venezuela	4	1	3
Costa Rica	4	0	1
Iceland	3	1	0
Pakistan	3	3	1
Ivory Coast	3	2	0
Malaysia	3	1	1
Ecuador	3	1	1
Other	66	77	35
Total	396	335	285

Relations with Foreign Countries

The United States

Canada's relations with the United States remain the central focus of Alberta's international interests. The United States is the province's most important trading partner, with Alberta exports to that country valued at $8.25 billion during 1982. The major commodities exported included natural gas, crude petroleum and petroleum products, wood pulp, fertilizers, oil and gas equipment, coal, sulphur, and a variety of agricultural products, particularly livestock and meat products.

The United States also is an important source of investment funds for Alberta. During the year, Premier Lougheed led a mission to New York City to discuss financial matters with New York investment houses.

A number of specific bilateral disputes, largely trade-related, generated concern in 1982-83. The prolonged recession has encouraged a protectionist mood in the United States Congress and in a growing number of industries. Hurt by the recession and feeling the pressure of competition from imports, interest groups and members of Congress attempted to seek relief from import competition either by using existing United States trade law or through new legislation. A number of these initiatives had a direct impact on Alberta as well as other Canadian provinces and threatened valuable trade links.

In a number of these bilateral disputes, provincial jurisdiction or administrative responsibility has been involved, and bilateral attempts to resolve the disputes have included the provinces working in close cooperation with the federal government. In the area of transborder trucking, for example, the resolution of the dispute between Canada and the United States over the granting of operating authority to Canadian carriers in that country involved the representation of the provinces on a bilateral Canada/United States consultative mechanism which was established as a permanent body.

During 1982-83, the United States administration continued its efforts to deregulate broad areas of their economic activity. In the case of natural gas, this generated concern on the part of Alberta since the effort to change the current system of price controls for natural gas in the United States also involved pressure on Canadian natural gas exports to the United States. In recognition of the very competitive United States natural gas market situation, Alberta began encouraging a shift to more flexible pricing policies for Canadian gas exports.

Alberta also encouraged closer cooperation with western states. In October 1982, a group of eight state trade directors representing the Western Governors' Conference visited Alberta to prepare the way for a number of individual trade missions from western states to the province.

The Asian Pacific Rim

With one-third of the world's population and as an emerging economic, political and cultural force, the Asian Pacific Rim (east Asia, southeast Asia) and Australia represent an important focus of Alberta's international interests and relations. Major export opportunities are seen in the energy (coal, oil and gas-related equipment, technology and services), agriculture (farm machinery and technology, breeding stock, forage seeds, canola and fertilizers), and petrochemical sectors.

Japan remains Alberta's second largest trading partner, after the United States. Major Alberta exports to Japan include coal, grains, canola and foodstuffs. There is potential for increased exports of these products as well as of manufactured goods, especially pulp and paper, and forestry products. In the longer term, Japan could be a major customer for petrochemicals, and an important partner in the development of coal, heavy oil, petrochemical and agricultrual projects in Alberta.

During 1982-83, more missions came to Alberta from Japan than from any other country. In addition, the special relationship between Alberta and the prefecture of Hokkaido has flourished. Over 60 visits and activities took place across an increasing variety of sectors. The year saw cooperation in the areas of plant genetics, forestry, pharmaceuticals, research, historical resources, and cancer diagnosis; the twinning of five Alberta schools with schools in Hokkaido, and the twinning of Rocky Mountain House with Kamikawa City in Hokkaido. Alberta was involved in federal-provincial consultations concerning the Canada-Japan Joint Economic Committee (JEC), and directly participated in one of its subcommittees, the Working Group on Resource Processing.

Under the terms of a three-year agreement with the People's Republic of China signed in May of 1982, China will purchase between 10.5 million and 12.6 million tonnes of wheat from Canada, of which a substantial portion will originate in Alberta. In addition to its well-established grain trade with China, Alberta is interested in the development of stronger agricultural, energy, cultural and educational links. An important step in this direction has been the development of the special relationship between Alberta and the northern Chinese province of Heilongjiang.

The Republic of Korea is also an important market for Alberta, especially for cattle. Principal exports in 1982-83, in addition to cattle, were coal and some petrochemicals. The Province of Gangweon and Alberta also enjoy a special relationship through which a steady program of exchanges is underway.

Europe

Europe is important for Alberta as a source of investment funds and technology, as a market for coal and agricultural products, and as a potential source of partners in joint economic ventures in Alberta or in third countries. In addition, ongoing cooperation in joint scientfic research projects occurs at the governmental and private sector levels with a number of European countries, particularly in the natural resources sector.

During 1982-83, Alberta received several important delegations from European countries. Lord Cockfield, British Secretary of State for Trade, visited Alberta in June 1982 and held discussions with Premier Peter Lougheed and several Alberta ministers, as well as members of the private sector, on Alberta's economy, investment potential and Alberta/United Kingdom trade relations. Hamish Gray, British Minister of State for Energy, visited Alberta to learn about developments in Canada's energy sector, particularly in the area of oil sands and heavy oil. In August 1982 Count Otto Lambsdorff, German Minister of Economics, visited Edmonton and Fort McMurray. Escorted within the province by the Honourable Horst A. Schmid, he met with Premier Lougheed to discuss the ties between Alberta and Germany.

During 1982-83, Premier Lougheed visited Switzerland and the United Kingdom to explore Alberta's overall investment and borrowing considerations with key banking and financial institutions. Following his appointment as Alberta's Minister of Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs, the Honourable James D. Horsman visited the Alberta office in the United Kingdom, and met with representatives of the British government and the Canadian High Commission.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republic

The Soviet Union maintained its position as a strong market for Alberta sales of oil and gas equipment and services, and of agricultural products and services. The Soviet Union is Canada's largest agricultural customer, purchasing almost eight million tonnes of grain in 1982-83 valued at $1.9 billion, of which Alberta's share was substantial. During the reporting period, Alberta sent several trade and business missions to the Soviet Union.

Alberta's relations with the Soviet Union in 1982-83 continued to be tempered by the cool state of Canada-Soviet relations arising from the December 1979 Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and subsequent events in Poland. Beginning in late 1982, the Canadian government moved to seek improved relations with the Soviet Union on a selective basis. By the end of the reporting period, plans were underway to renew programs under a number of Canada-U.S.S.R. cooperation agreements in the economic, agricultural, scientific, technical, academic, and cultural areas.

Middle East and Africa

Alberta actively pursued its interests in the Middle East during 1982-83. Although changing economic circumstances and reduced revenues in the region due to a reduction in oil prices and production levels have resulted in more careful control of expenditures, prospects for the sale of Alberta exports remained significant. Alberta continued to promote petroleum-related equipment and services, agricultural consulting services, and food products. In addition, the expanded mandate of Alberta Government Telephones allowed a wholly-owned subsidiary, Alberta Telecommunications International (ATI), to begin to market its considerable expertise in the communications field.

During the year, Alberta was privileged to host the Saudi Arabian Minister of Commerce, His Excellency Dr. Soliman Al-Solaim. The minister of International Trade, the Honourable Horst A. Schmid visited the Gulf States of Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, and Oman in March 1983.

While Alberta's contacts with the majority of African countries are at the formative stage, trade and other activities are likely to increase in future years. While oil-producing nations such as Nigeria appear to hold the largest potential for expanded commercial relations, exploratory missions to assess consulting, investment, agricultural and trade opportunities continue with many other African countries. For example, a trade mission to Kenya led by the Alberta minister of International Trade proved successful in identifying a large variety of possible commercial endeavours for Alberta companies.

Latin America

Among the Latin American countries, both Mexico and Venezuela are of particular significance to Alberta. Despite the world recession and the drop in oil prices during 1982-83, those two countries remain important markets for Alberta's oil and gas technology, services and equipment. While Mexico remains a significant market for Alberta's agricultural goods and technology, such as livestock and livestock genetics, Venezuela also holds considerable potential in this area. A number of sales missions were undertaken during the reporting year, and Alberta's minister of International Trade visited both countries in February 1983.

The year 1982-83 also saw an expansion in Alberta's relations with Peru. In April 1982 a large trade mission visited the country and a wide number of trade opportunities were identified. Alberta's delegation, headed by the Honourable Horst A. Schmid, also included representatives of Alberta Agriculture and the Alberta Oil Sands Technology and Research Authority (AOSTRA). A Letter of Understanding was signed between AOSTRA and PetroPeru, as a confirmation of both parties' intent to explore avenues for cooperation in the field of heavy oil and enhanced oil recovery.

International Economic Activities

During the reporting period, a number of major international events took place which had a direct bearing on the Alberta economy. The Versailles Economic Summit held in France in the summer of 1982 and subsequent United States' initiatives resulted in the United States applying stricter sanctions on the export of high technology goods to the Soviet Union, particularly as they related to the oil and gas industry. Alberta industry and government representatives worked closely with the federal government to ensure that Alberta firms active in supplying manufactured goods to the Soviet Union were aware of their rights and responsibilities, and of the circumstances regarding the trade sanctions.

A second major international event was the ministerial meeting of the contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). This GATT Ministerial Conference, held in Geneva in November 1982, was the first occasion for ministers to discuss international trade problems since the institution of the Tokyo Round of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations in 1973. As a result of more difficult economic circumstances world-wide, there was an increasing tendency for countries to attempt to implement protectionist measures to benefit their domestic industries. The GATT ministerial meeting resulted in a renewed political commitment to liberalization of international trade, and the establishment of working groups in a number of areas, including agriculture.

Preparations for the GATT ministerial meeting saw intensified federal-provincial consultations as the Canadian government developed its position. A federal-provincial meeting of ministers responsible for International Trade occurred for the first time in June 1982 and was followed by a second meeting in September. A united call for direct provincial participation as members of the Canadian delegation to the GATT ministerial conference was issued at the 1982 Annual Premiers' Conference. Although the federal government rejected formal delegate status for provincial representatives, there was a commitment on the part of the federal government to provide daily meetings and briefings for provincial officials in Geneva. Alberta officials from the departments of Agriculture, Economic Development, and Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs were present in Geneva. This presence resulted in Alberta obtaining first-hand knowledge of the nature of the negotiations and ensured that Alberta's priorities were addressed by the federal government in the negotiations.

A third major set of international activities occurred in the energy sector. In October 1982 the International Energy Agency (IEA) began its in-depth review of Canadian energy policies and programs. At Alberta's urging, the review teams from the IEA visited Alberta and participated in a thorough three-day program involving government departments and representatives of the energy industry. This review provided an opportunity to present Alberta's views on energy issues and resulted in a significantly increased awareness, on the part of the IEA, of how Canadian energy policy is formulated and what Alberta's responsibilities and priorities are in the energy field.

International Cultural, Scientific and Educational Activities

International cultural, scientific and educational activities are significant to our relationships with other countries. They provide a valuable means of increasing contacts and improving understanding among peoples; of stimulating new ideas through interchange; of promoting the development of our own artists, scientists and teachers; and of furthering trade and other economic goals of the province. Alberta acts both directly, by sending artists and exhibitions abroad, and in concert with the federal government. For example, through its participation in Canada's bilateral cultural and scientific agreements with the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands, Japan and Mexico, Alberta has expanded its contacts with these countries through exchanges of information, materials, and personnel in the areas of research and development, culture, sports and recreation, and education.

Continued interest in the area of international educational activities was evidenced through new efforts undertaken to ensure that Alberta government publications are distributed to key centres for Canadian Studies at universities in other countries. The year saw a continuation of the Government of Alberta awards to a student from each of France, Belgium, Germany and the United Kingdom for study at the Universities of Alberta and Calgary.

In the area of international scientific exchange, the Alberta Oil Sands Technology and Research Authority (AOSTRA) remained one of the province's most active agencies. Cooperative arrangements for the development of technology in the fields of oil sands, heavy oil and enhanced recovery were pursued with a number of countries. Of particular interest were initiatives undertaken with Peru's national oil company, PetroPeru, as well as with the Daqing Oil Fields in Heilongjiang, China, to provide for technical cooperation in the upgrading of heavy oil.

During 1982-83, Alberta participated in the Canadian delegation to bilateral meetings with Japan on scientific and technological exchanges. Coal liquefaction is one area where Alberta is interested in exploring the possibilities for cooperative research efforts.

International Assistance

During the reporting period, the Alberta International Development Agency continued its program of matching funds raised in the province by non-governmental organizations involved in a variety of international assistance projects in developing countries. Total funding amounted to approximately $7 million, which was used to assist about 300 projects in 60 countries. Examples of the types of projects supported included health and medical services, agricultural and small industry development, vocational training, literacy campaigns, water provision, refugee assistance, and community development.

Summary

During the 1982-83 reporting period, a major downturn in the world's economy, with its consequent repercussions for Alberta, reinforced the importance of international developments for the province. The monitoring and assessment of world events and trends helped facilitate the development of coordinated Alberta policies in response to the constantly changing international scene.

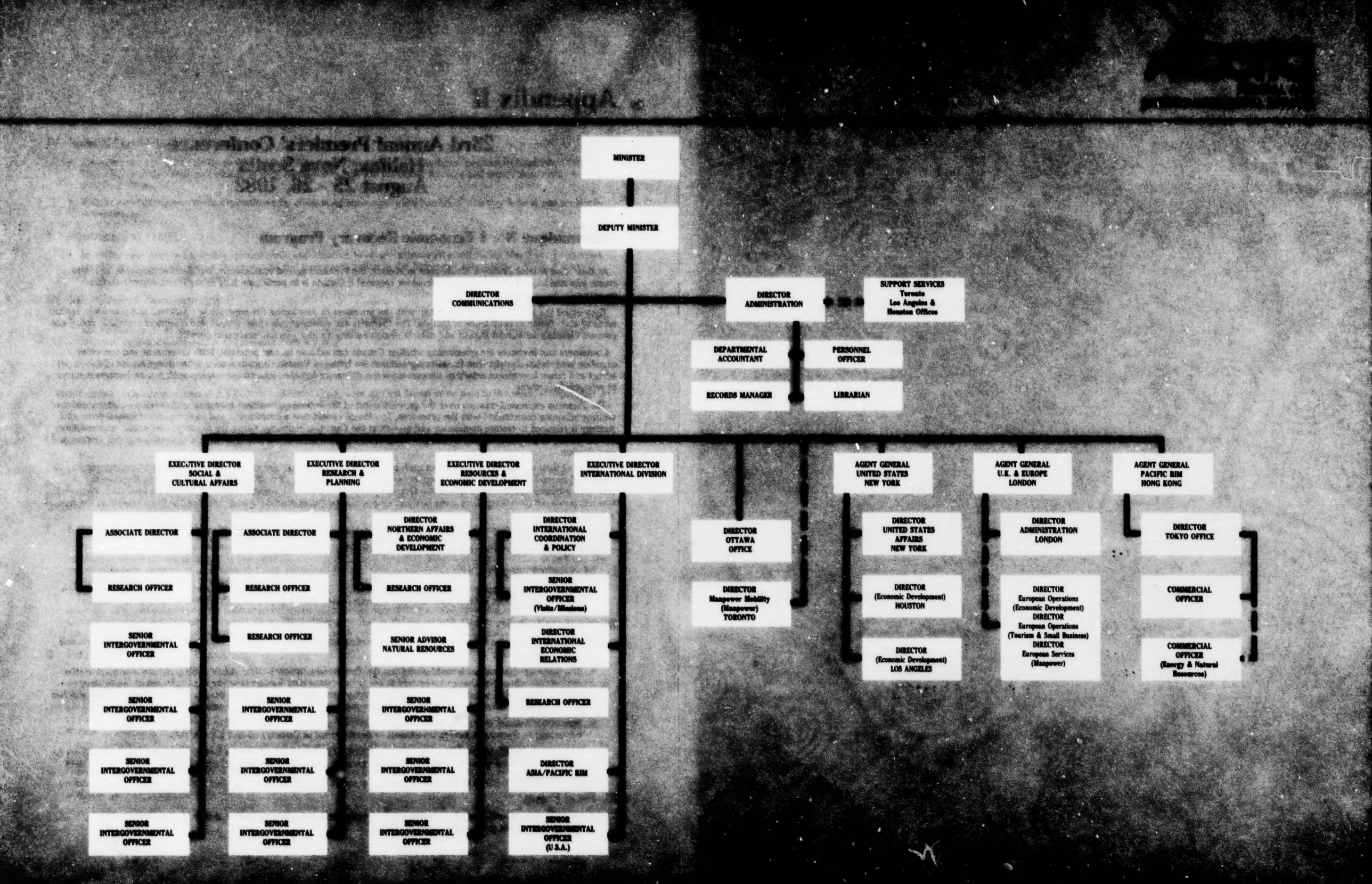
Of major concern were developments in the energy field. The important role played by energy resources in the Alberta economy made the monitoring of world events and trends in this area and representation of Alberta's interests of vital importance. Initiatives taken included the opening of an Alberta office in New York; the presentation and clarification in the United States of Alberta's position with regard to natural gas exports; and the presentation of Alberta's policies and objectives to the International Energy Agency; and the ongoing monitoring of both OPEC and non-OPEC petroleum pricing and production decisions.

The continuing importance to Alberta of international trade and investment was recognized through numerous missions to and from the province, and through consultation with the federal government on Canada's trade and investment policies. At the same time, Alberta continued to pursue enhanced relations and increased mutual understanding with other parts of the world in the cultural, educational, scientific, and technical realms.

Summary

The 1982-83 reporting period witnessed the patriation of Canada's Constitution and proclamation of the **Constitution Act, 1982**, and the signing of an Accord on Aboriginal Rights by 10 First Ministers of Canada, the government leaders of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, and leaders of national aboriginal associations. The **Constitution Act, 1982**, while it represents an important achievement, does not by itself resolve the pressing problems facing Canada's federal system. The reform of national institutions such as the Senate and the Supreme Court of Canada will need to be seriously addressed in the upcoming months and years. The status of the aboriginal peoples in Canada, a subject on which constitutional discussions have already begun, will continue to require considerable attention by governments in the future. Alberta has committed itself to working with other governments and representatives of the aboriginal peoples in addressing this important issue.

The issue of financing the Canadian federation and the question of joint federal-provincial economic planning also must be reviewed in a comprehensive manner. The current economic downturn facing Canada — and indeed, the world — has highlighted the need for governments in Canada to consult and cooperate in devising policies and programs which will turn the economy around. The Province of Alberta will continue to play an important role in helping to meet the challenges facing Canada at this juncture in the nation's history.


MINISTER
DEPUTY MINISTER
DIRECTOR COMMUNICATIONS
DIRECTOR ADMINISTRATION
SUPPORT SERVICES Toronto Los Angeles & Houston Offices
DEPARTMENTAL ACCOUNTANT
PERSONNEL OFFICER
RECORDS MANAGER
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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR RESOURCES & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INTERNATIONAL DIVISION
DIRECTOR OTTAWA OFFICE
DIRECTOR Manpower Mobility (Manpower) TORONTO
AGENT GENERAL UNITED STATES NEW YORK
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ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR
RESEARCH OFFICER
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SENIOR INTERGOVERNMENTAL OFFICER
DIRECTOR INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION & POLICY
SENIOR INTERGOVERNMENTAL OFFICER (Visits/Missions)
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DIRECTOR UNITED STATES AFFAIRS NEW YORK
DIRECTOR (Economic Development) HOUSTON
DIRECTOR (Economic Development) LOS ANGELES
DIRECTOR ADMINISTRATION LONDON
DIRECTOR European Operations (Economic Development)
DIRECTOR European Operations (Tourism & Small Business)
DIRECTOR European Services (Manpower)
DIRECTOR TOKYO OFFICE
COMMERCIAL OFFICER
COMMERCIAL OFFICER (Energy & Natural Resources)

Appendix I

Organization Chart of Department March 31, 1983

Appendix II

23rd Annual Premiers' Conference
Halifax, Nova Scotia
August 25 - 26, 1982

Communique No. 1 Economic Recovery Program

At their 23rd Annual Premiers' Conference in Halifax, the Premiers agreed unanimously that decisive economic action to create jobs and improve the investment climate is required if Canada is to participate fully in the international economic recovery.

They urged the federal government to join with the provinces in developing the appropriate conditions and policies to restore investor and consumer confidence in Canada. The Premiers are confident that clear, certain and consistent economic policy can convert Canada's substantial human and natural resource strengths into jobs and economic growth.

Consumers and investors are questioning whether Canada can achieve its vast potential. Both investment and consumer spending have fallen sharply. The Premiers agreed that the future of Canada depends among other things on our ability to attract and retain investment activities. Investment is the difference between jobs and unemployment; it is an important source of productivity growth.

The Premiers expressed concern over the growing trend of the federal government to pursue and develop economic policies without adequate consultation with the provinces. The Premiers said that a coordinated and comprehensive federal-provincial strategy is required to restore confidence and growth in the Canadian economy. Given the significant economic responsibilities of both orders of government, the federal government cannot achieve positive economic results without provincial support and participation.

As part of their economic recovery plans each government is developing and exercising restraint on public sector wages, prices and expenditures within their respective jurisdictions. The majority of provinces declared that, given the diversity of economic interests and circumstances across Canada, and the constitutional division of powers, individual programs developed by each provincial government are more likely to ensure the success of a restraint program than the one program of the federal government.

The Premiers emphasized that restraint was but one element of ensuring economic recovery.

A comprehensive plan of action should include the following:

I. Monetary Policy

- An immediate change in monetary policy whereby the Government of Canada will ensure that Canadians receive the full benefit of falling interest rates and that Canadian rates are not kept artificially high in relation to U.S. rates.

II. Investment Policy

- Developing with the federal government a dramatic program to restore the loss of investor confidence in Canada and thus to create jobs.
- The majority of provinces favored abolishing the Foreign Investment Review Agency. All provinces except Manitoba agreed that substantial change is required in the policy concerning foreign investment as reflected in the existing approach of F.I.R.A. which would enable the development of pragmatic policies designed to restore investor confidence in the economic future of Canada and to create a positive climate for foreign investment.
- Substantial changes in the National Energy Program to encourage further Canadian equity investment without continuing to discourage foreign investment in development of Canada's oil and gas reserves.
- Encouraging productive equity investments by Canadians through tax incentives and in particular specific incentives to motivate Canadians to place their savings in job creating common share equity financing rather than in passive debt instruments.

III. Fiscal Policy

- A renewed fiscal effort by all governments to develop long term plans to reduce deficits and work towards a manageable public debt.

IV. Federal-Provincial Financing

- To assure the provinces' ability to address economic and social problems no further reductions in Established Program Financing such as health and education which would further erode provincial finances and impair their ability to address economic problems.
- Reduce aggregate government expenditures by eliminating unnecessary duplication of effort by federal and provincial governments.

V. International Trade

- Involving provinces in expanding foreign trade opportunities to secure existing jobs and create new ones. To this end, provide for the consultation of the provinces and their participation in the November meeting of G.A.T.T. (General Agreement of Trade and Tariffs).

VI. Joint Project Development

- To support and complement the other elements of economic recovery the provinces will expedite projects, both jointly and on their own, in areas of transportation, ports, energy and other areas that are required to improve Canada's competitive marketing position and increased employment.

The Premiers stressed that the present economic situation required renewed cooperation on their part and that of the federal government in order to attain increased productivity with strong and sustained economic recovery.

The Premiers therefore proposed that a Federal-Provincial Conference of First Ministers be held in the week of September 13 to implement this comprehensive program for Canadian economic recovery.

Communique No. 2 Federal-Provincial Relations

The Premiers reaffirmed their desire for a cooperative approach in dealing with the complex federal-provincial issues which continue in Canada. They noted that the recent trend to unilateral action has been destructive of this objective and that it is essential to return to the spirit of cooperation which inspired the original approach to economic development in various parts of the country and the arrangements for financing post-secondary education and other established programs.

I. Economic Development

The Premiers stated that the federal government had abandoned the principle of joint planning and programming and replaced it with a unilateral approach that tends to exclude provincial input and often frustrates provincial objectives. The unilateral federal delivery of programs, in many instances, duplicates provincial programs at a time that restraint in the public sector and elimination of duplication is necessary.

They strongly urge the federal government to reaffirm its belief and adoption of the principle of joint planning and programming, and called upon the federal government to guarantee that joint economic planning will continue while General Development Agreements are in force. The federal government should commit itself to replacing these agreements with new long-term economic opportunities to develop economic, social and cultural policies appropriate to their province.

II. Established Programs Financing

The Premiers expressed concern that the unilateral actions of the federal government to reduce transfers to the established programs — post-secondary education and health — may affect the quality and amount of services available to the public. While the Premiers did not deny that the Government of Canada should be required to account to Parliament for the expenditure of federal funds, they were deeply concerned with the federal government's proposal to link financing to conditions in post-secondary education, failing to respect exclusive provincial jurisdiction in this field and being further disruptive to federal-provincial relations.

Federal Ministers in recent months have suggested that the funding commitments made by the federal government only last April are to be reopened. These recent financial commitments themselves involved significant cutbacks. In some cases provincial governments were forced to adjust downward the level of funding provided to health care and post-secondary education. The Premiers stressed that further cutbacks by Ottawa will reduce the quality of health and education services available for their residents.

III. Federal Young Offenders Act

The Premiers discussed the implications for the provinces of the federal action which extends the provisions of the Young Offenders Act to all those accused of criminal offenses under the age of 18. They urged the federal government to undertake financial responsibility for implementation of the Act.

IV. Manpower Training

The Premiers agreed that increased emphasis on manpower training, particularly within industry, is an important element in the road to economic recovery. Ontario reported to the other provinces on its negotiations for a federal-provincial agreement under the new National Training Act.

Communiques from the Western Premiers' Conference Swift Current, Saskatchewan February 2, 1983

Communique No. 1 Economic and Fiscal Situation

At the February 2, 1983 Western Premiers' Conference in Swift Current, Saskatchewan, the western Premiers agreed that restoring confidence in Canada's future and building on our strengths is key to job creation and lasting economic growth. The Premiers focused on six main factors in confidence building.

- consistent and stable economic policies — investors, foreign and domestic, must be assured of consistent and predictable government policy and stable tax treatment.
- international competitiveness — reflecting on Canada's dependence on trade, the Premiers emphasized the need to resist protectionist measures and the importance of improvements in the transportation system to Western Canada's export potential. They also agreed on the need for aggressive marketing techniques as well as measures to improve productivity such as an increased commitment to research and development.
- low and stable interest rates — lower interest rates are beginning to encourage equity investment and consumer expenditure, but consumers and investors must be assured that interest rates will be permitted to decline as warranted by domestic conditions. Monetary policy must ensure that Canadians receive the full benefit of falling interest rates and that Canadian rates are not kept artificially high in relation to U.S. rates.
- federal-provincial cooperation — all governments must work together to ensure that their economic policies are complementary and mutually reinforcing. The Premiers stressed that provinces have significant economic responsibilities and an important contribution to make to national economic management.
- government expenditure plans — particularly in the wake of weakening revenue performance, it is necessary for governments to continue rigourous review of expenditure plans to control their costs, to eliminate lower priority programs and to maintain deficits within manageable limits.
- regulatory reform — the governments should streamline or suspend regulations and procedures which may be adversely affecting domestic and foreign investment decisions.

These measures would promote a sustainable long-term economic recovery. The Premiers urged the federal government to resist the growing tide of protectionism in international trade, and expressed particular concern about the countervail-action initiated by U.S. producers against Canadian softwood lumber and lumber products.

The Premiers also agreed that special economic measures may be required to revitalize economic activity and promote job creation during the current recession. In particular, the Premiers advocated revenue generating capital and industrial projects as the best method to create and sustain jobs and promote economic growth in the long-run.

The Premiers expressed concern about the weak revenue inflows and the level of deficits that are being faced by the federal and provincial governments in planning the 1983-84 budgets. They emphasized that governments' efforts to support economic recovery and to encourage more world-class industry in Canada must be carried out in a way that does not lead to an ongoing deterioration in their financial position.

Governments in Canada can most fully contribute to a restoration of confidence if they adopt a balanced fiscal course in dealing with the current problems. Neither a rapid and severe reduction in government deficits nor a large and dramatic injection of stimulus will serve to restore the business and consumer confidence so badly needed at the current time, they said.

The Premiers reiterated the position taken by all Premiers at the 23rd Annual Premiers' Conference in August of 1982 that there must be "a renewed fiscal effort by all governments to develop long term plans to reduce deficits and work towards a manageable public debt."

The Premiers reviewed the progress in coordinating federal and provincial economic programs made at the December meeting of Finance Ministers. They expressed their satisfaction with that meeting and with other signs of new willingness on the part of the federal government to work with the provinces. For their part, the Premiers committed their governments to ongoing consultation and cooperation both with Ottawa and with business, labour and community leaders wherever possible.

All Finance Ministers should meet again prior to the next federal budget, the Premiers said, to sustain the cooperative spirit of finding ways to support national economic recovery and to create a climate for improving Canada's international competitiveness.

The Premiers noted that the federal Minister of Transport had announced the Western Transportation Initiative including the modifications to the Crow Rate. After a preliminary discussion, they agreed that further detailed assessment of the consequences and the implications for each province is required. The Premiers agreed to share the results of analysis carried out by each province.

They noted that unilateral federal actions to cut levels of support to health and post-secondary education would undermine efforts to restore confidence in Canada. They urged the federal government to work with provinces in this area.

The Premiers discussed the implications of Bill S-31, the Corporate Shareholding Limitations Act, and were of the view that it tended to constrain effective federal-provincial cooperation and should be withdrawn.

The Premiers received a verbal report on the status of the Western Intertie.

The Premiers instructed their Task Force on Constitutional Trends to continue its work and to report at their next meeting. The Task Force was established by Western Premiers in 1976 to monitor federal government intrusions into areas of provincial jurisdiction and has in the past issued reports identifying areas of federal constitutional intrusion and federal-provincial friction points.

Finally, the Premiers emphasized the vast potential of the western provinces and their pivotal role in Canada's future economic development. Western Premiers are committed to working together to restore confidence, to develop more efficient transportation systems including ports to move their products and capture future export market opportunities, and to diversify their economies.

Communique No. 2 Health Manpower Training Study

In 1980 the Western Premiers commissioned a consultant study on the rationalization of the location and funding of training facilities and programs in western Canada for 29 health occupations. At their 1983 conference the Premiers referred the findings of the completed study to the western provincial Ministers responsible. The study makes a number of recommendations on health manpower planning as well as training in western Canada. The Premiers have asked the Ministers to report to the next Western Premiers' Conference on the extent of the implementation of the study findings and are making the report public.

Appendix III

Opening Statement by Premier Peter Lougheed First Ministers' Conference on Aboriginal Constitutional Matters March 15, 1983 Ottawa

Mr. Chairman, fellow Premiers, territorial and aboriginal leaders:

I would like to review some of the background events leading up to this historic conference. Like most other provinces, Alberta had its first direct involvement with the aboriginal constitutional issue in November, 1981. The federal government had previously held discussions with aboriginal leaders, which led to an aboriginal rights provision in Section 34 of the federally proposed constitutional text. That provision recognized and affirmed treaty and aboriginal rights. As a party to the consensus on the Constitution in the fall of 1981, Alberta had to determine where it stood on the proposed rights provision.

Our difficulty, Mr. Chairman, was that the force of the aboriginal rights provision was unclear. The Government of Alberta supported and still does fully support, existing aboriginal and treaty rights. The proposed aboriginal rights provision was open to the interpretation, however, that it would create new aboriginal rights that were not previously recognized in law. Not having been part of the earlier discussion between the federal government and Indian leaders, the Premiers on November 5th, 1981 were not prepared to include any additional provisions without understanding fully what was being requested and the consequences of such requests.

Mr. Chairman, Alberta recognizes the importance of this issue to the aboriginal peoples of Canada. In November, 1981 we worked closely with Alberta Metis leaders and others to develop an alternate wording that would satisfy our respective concerns. The present recognition and affirmation of existing aboriginal and treaty rights in Section 35 of the **Constitution Act, 1982** is the result of that cooperation.

I wanted to outline this recent history today, Mr. Chairman, because I understand that the inclusion of the word "existing" in Section 35 has been a subject of considerable concern among aboriginal representatives at the preparatory meetings which have preceded this Conference. In response to the concern, I want to emphasize that the intent of the Alberta Government in agreeing to the present wording of Section 35 was neither to freeze the legal status quo of aboriginal and treaty rights for all time, nor to deny any modern treaty or agreements between governments and aboriginal peoples the protection of Section 35. In effect, it was a commitment by governments to protect those aboriginal rights which exist now and to recognize those which may come into existence as a result of this conference.

Considering the background and without wishing to debate specific agenda items at this time, Alberta is unwilling to remove the word "existing" from Section 35. Any consideration of the removal of the word "existing" can only come about after an agreement has been reached not only on the definition of these rights, but also on a full understanding of their implications and consequences.

Through the present Section 37 of the **Constitution Act, 1982**, governments made a commitment to the aboriginal peoples to meet with their representatives at a Constitutional Conference to pursue this matter further. This historic Conference today and tomorrow, and the meetings which have prepared the way for it, have been convened in fulfillment of that commitment.

The time between November, 1981 and today has been well spent. To prepare for this Conference the aboriginal peoples have focussed their attention on what it means to be a Native person in Canada. They have also explained their views to governments and to the Canadian public. The awareness of the aboriginal constitutional issues is probably higher today in Canada than it has ever been. However, we still require a fuller understanding of the consequences and implications of many of the requests.

As a general framework for the First Ministers' Conference, the Government of Alberta recognizes the special place of the aboriginal peoples within the Constitution arising from the fact that they are descendents of the original peoples in Canada. Canada is the cultural homeland for the aboriginal peoples. In this context, the concern of the aboriginal peoples to maintain their distinct cultural identities is understandable and, in our view, is something that governments should support.

In past representations to the Government of Alberta, treaty Indians have stressed the need to protect the Indian heritage and treaty rights. The Government of Alberta supports this objective of the Indian people of Canada to maintain their treaty rights and their special relationship with the Government of Canada. This special relationship must mean nothing less than the obligation of the federal government to adequately support the Indian and Inuit peoples in achieving their goals and aspirations.

As a provincial government, Alberta's focus is upon its responsibility for the Alberta Metis. We have already made significant progress in Alberta with the Metis. As many of you may be aware, Alberta has provided a unique land base for Metis in the province in the form of Metis Settlements established under the auspices of the **Metis Betterment Act**. Together these settlements comprise approximately one million, two hundred and fifty thousand acres. In addition, we also have a Land Tenure Program designed to provide Metis and other Albertans residing on Crown lands in northern Alberta with secure land title, and we are in the process of discussing modifications of the program with the Metis leadership in Alberta.

Currently a joint committee under the chairmanship of the Honourable Dr. Grant MacEwan, with Government and Metis members, is reviewing the **Metis Betterment Act** with a view to making recommendations directed at political, social, cultural and economic development on the Settlements. The Metis people of Alberta have a wide range of programs available to them. In addition, special funding in such areas as culture and education is also available. The Government intends to build on these initiatives and to intensify its efforts on behalf of the Alberta Metis in the future.

Since the summer of 1982 we have also been involved in discussions with the Alberta Metis to prepare for this Conference. Indeed, Mr. Chairman, representatives of the Metis Association of Alberta and the Federation of Metis Settlement Associations are represented on the Alberta delegation today, and have been represented on the Alberta delegation at each preparatory meeting leading up to this Conference. In the course of the talks with the Metis within the Province, many practical concerns were raised which the Government of Alberta might be able to resolve through legislative action, new policies or modifications of existing programs. We have made a commitment to the Metis of Alberta to address with them their concerns and to develop solutions in Alberta. This ongoing process within the province is a priority for our government.

It is not our intention, however, to detract from the consideration of the aboriginal constitutional positions, which is a matter the Government of Alberta takes very seriously. What we have adopted are two complementary approaches. In our view, it is essential that every effort be made to arrive at mutually acceptable solutions, whether they be through constitutional amendments, legislative action, new policies or modifications of existing programs.

Mr. Chairman, this Conference is providing all Canadians with a unique opportunity to learn first hand the aspirations and concerns of the aboriginal peoples of Canada. We, as governments, have accepted a responsibility to search for ways to accommodate the goals of the aboriginal peoples. The Government of Alberta looks forward to participating actively over the next two days in these discussions. May our deliberations be guided by a spirit of goodwill and understanding.

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Federal-Provincial Constitutional Accord on Aboriginal Rights March 16, 1983

Whereas pursuant to section 37 of the **Constitution Act, 1982**, a constitutional conference composed of the Prime Minister of Canada and the first ministers of the provinces was held on March 15 and 16, 1983, to which representatives of the aboriginal peoples of Canada and elected representatives of the governments of the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories were invited;

And whereas it was agreed at that conference that certain amendments to the **Constitution Act, 1982** would be sought in accordance with section 38 of that Act;

And whereas that conference had included in its agenda the following matters that directly affect the aboriginal peoples of Canada:

Agenda

1. Charter of Rights of the Aboriginal Peoples (Expanded Part II) Including:
   - Preamble
   - Removal of "Existing", and Expansion of Section 35 to Include Recognition of Modern Treaties, Treaties signed Outside Canada and Before Confederation, and Specific Mention of "Aboriginal Title" Including the Rights of Aboriginal Peoples of Canada to a Land and Water Base (including Land base for the Metis)
   - Statement of the Particular Rights of Aboriginal Peoples
   - Statement of Principles
   - Equality
   - Enforcement
   - Interpretation
2. Amending Formula Revisions, Including:
   - Amendments on Aboriginal Matters not to be Subject to Provincial Opting Out (Section 42)
   - Consent Clause
3. Self-Government
4. Repeal of Section 42(1)(e) and (f)
5. Amendments to Part III, Including:
   - Equalization) Resourcing of
   - Cost-Sharing) Aboriginal
   - Service Delivery) Governments
6. Ongoing Process, Including Further First Ministers Conferences and the Entrenchment of Necessary Mechanisms to Implement Rights

And whereas that conference was unable to complete its full consideration of all the agenda items;

And whereas it was agreed at that conference that future conferences be held at which those agenda items and other constitutional matters that directly affect the aboriginal peoples of Canada will be discussed;

NOW THEREFORE the Government of Canada and the provincial governments hereby agree as follows:

1. A constitutional conference composed of the Prime Minister of Canada and the first ministers of the provinces will be convened by the Prime Minister of Canada within one year after the completion of the constitutional conference held on March 15 and 16, 1983.
2. The conference convened under subsection (1) shall have included in its agenda those items that were not fully considered at the conference held on March 15 and 16, 1983, and the Prime Minister of Canada shall invite representatives of the aboriginal peoples of Canada to participate in the discussions on those items.
3. The Prime Minister of Canada shall invite elected representatives of the governments of the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories to participate in the discussions on any item on the agenda of the conference convened under subsection (1) that, in the opinion of the Prime Minister, directly affects the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories.

4. The Prime Minister of Canada will lay or cause to be laid before the Senate and House of Commons, and the first ministers of the provinces will lay or cause to be laid before their legislative assemblies, prior to December 31, 1983, a resolution in the form set out in the Schedule to authorize a proclamation to be issued by the Governor General under the Great Seal of Canada to amend the **Constitution Act, 1982.**
5. In preparation for the constitutional conferences contemplated by this Accord, meetings composed of ministers of the governments of Canada and the provinces, together with representatives of the aboriginal peoples of Canada and elected representatives of the governments of the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories, shall be convened at least annually by the government of Canada.
6. Nothing in this Accord is intended to preclude, or substitute for, any bilateral or other discussions or agreements between governments and the various aboriginal peoples and, in particular, having regard to the authority of Parliament under Class 24 of section 91 of the **Constitution Act, 1867**, and to the special relationship that has existed and continues to exist between the Parliament and government of Canada and the peoples referred to in that Class, this Accord is made without prejudice to any bilateral process that has been or may be established between the government of Canada and those peoples.
7. Nothing in this Accord shall be construed so as to affect the interpretation of the Constitution of Canada.

Signed at Ottawa this 16th day of March, 1983 by the Government of Canada and the provincial governments:

Fait a Ottawa le 16 mars 1983, par le gouvernement du Canada et les gouvernements provinciaux

Original signed by P.E. Trudeau
Canada

Original signed by William G. Davis
Ontario

Quebec

Original signed by Howard Pawley
Manitoba

Original signed by Grant Devine
Saskatchewan

Original signed by Edmund L. Morris
Nova Scotia
Nouvelle-Ecosse

Original signed by William R. Bennett
British Columbia
Colombie-Britannique

Original signed by Peter Lougheed
Alberta

Original signed by Richard B. Hatfield
New Brunswick
Nouveau-Brunswick

Original signed by James M. Lee
Prince Edward Island
Ile-du-Prince-Edouard

Original signed by Gerald R. Ottenheimer
Newfoundland
Terre-Neuve

AND WITH THE PARTICIPATION OF:

ET AVEC LA PARTICIPATION DE:

Original signed by Louis Bruyere
Native Council of Canada
Conseil des Autochtones du Canada

Original signed by G. Braden
Northwest Territories
Territoires du Nord-Ouest

Original signed by C.W. Watt
Inuit Committee on National Issues
Comite inuit sur les Affaires nationales

Original signed by C.W. Pearson
Yukon Territory
Territoire du Yukon

Original signed by David Ahenakew
Assembly of First Nations
Assemblee des Premieres Nations

Original signed by C.J. Chartier
Metis National Council
Ralliement national des Metis

Schedule

Motion for a Resolution to authorize His Excellency the Governor General to issue a proclamation respecting amendments to the Constitution of Canada

Whereas the **Constitution Act, 1982** provides that an amendment to the Constitution of Canada may be made by proclamation issued by the Governor General under the Great Seal of Canada where so authorized by resolutions of the Senate and House of Commons and resolutions of the legislative assemblies as provided for in sections 38 and 41 thereof;

And Whereas the Constitution of Canada, reflecting the country and Canadian society, continues to develop and strengthen the rights and freedoms that it guarantees;

And Whereas, after a gradual transition of Canada from colonial status to the status of an independent and sovereign state, Canadians have, as of April 17, 1982, full authority to amend their Constitution in Canada;

And Whereas historically and equitably it is fitting that the early exercise of that full authority should relate to the rights and freedoms of the first inhabitants of Canada, the aboriginal peoples;

Now Therefore the [Senate] [House of Commons] [legislative assembly] resolves that His Excellency the Governor General be authorized to issue a proclamation under the Great Seal of Canada amending the Constitution of Canada as follows:

Proclamation Amending the Constitution of Canada

1. Paragraph **25(b)** of the **Constitution Act, 1982** is repealed and the following substituted therefore:

"**(b)** any rights or freedoms that now exist by way of land claims agreements or may be so acquired".

2. Section 35 of the **Constitution Act, 1982** is amended by adding thereto the following subsections:

Land claims agreements

"**(3)** For greater certainty, in subsection **(1)** "treaty rights" includes rights that now exist by way of land claims agreements or may be so acquired.

Aboriginal and treaty rights are guaranteed equally to both sexes

(4) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the aboriginal and treaty rights referred to in subsection **(1)** are guaranteed equally to male and female persons."

3. The said Act is further amended by adding thereto, immediately after section 35 thereof, the following section:

Commitment to constitutional conference

"**35.1** The government of Canada and the provincial governments are committed to the principle that, before any amendment is made to Class 24 of section 91 of the **Constitution Act, 1867**, to section 25 of this Act or to this Part,

(a) a constitutional conference that includes in its agenda an item relating to the proposed

amendment, composed of the Prime Minister of Canada and the first ministers of the provinces, will be convened by the Prime Minister of Canada; and

(b) the Prime Minister of Canada will invite representatives of the aboriginal peoples of Canada to participate in the discussions on that item."

4. The said Act is further amended by adding thereto, immediately after section 37 thereof, the following Part:

"PART IV I
CONSTITUTIONAL CONFERENCES

Constitutional conferences

37.1(1) In additional to the conference convened in March 1983, at least two constitutional conferences composed of the Prime Minister of Canada and the first ministers of the provinces shall be convened by the Prime Minister of Canada, the first within three years after April 17, 1982 and the second within five years after that date.

Participation of aboriginal peoples

(2) Each conference convened under subsection **(1)** shall have included in its agenda constitutional matters that directly affect the aboriginal peoples of Canada, and the Prime Minister of Canada shall invite representatives of those peoples to participate in the discussions on those matters.

Participation of territories

(3) The Prime Minister of Canada shall invite elected representatives of the governments of the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories to participate in the discussions on any item on the agenda of a conference convened under subsection **(1)** that, in the opinion of the Prime Minister, directly affects the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories.

Non-derogation

(4) Nothing in this section shall be construed so as to derogate from subsection **35(1)**.

5. The said Act is further amended by adding thereto, immediately after section 54 thereof, the following section:

Repeal of Part IV.I and this section

"**54.1** Part IV.I and this section are repealed on April 18, 1987."

6. The said Act is further amended by adding thereto the following section:

References

"**61.** A reference to the **Constitution Act, 1867 to 1982** shall be deemed to include a reference to the **Constitution Amendment Proclamation, 1983**."

Citation

7. This Proclamation may be cited as the **Constitution Amendment Proclamation, 1983**.

News Release:
Alberta Discussion Paper on Senate Reform
August 18, 1982

Premier Lougheed and Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs Minister, Dick Johnston, released today the Alberta Government's discussion paper on strengthening western representation in national institutions by way of a provincially-appointed Senate. Mr. Johnston noted that the paper is being released in advance of next week's Premiers' Conference in Halifax because the subject of the forthcoming Constitutional Conference appears on the agenda and the paper will be distributed to other Premiers at that time.

In commenting on the paper, Mr. Johnston noted that Canadians, particularly in western Canada, have been extremely frustrated in recent years by the abuse of the federal system by the Trudeau administration in Ottawa. For some time, he said, the Alberta Government has been assessing means by which Albertans and others from western Canada could have a greater say in national affairs.

The Minister reiterated that the Supreme Court of Canada in its judgement last fall ruled that the Federal Government's original resolution on the Constitution was unconstitutional although there was nothing in law to prevent its passage. With a goal to preventing the possibility of such flagrant abuses of power and to reducing tension in western Canada, the provincial government believes a fair balance can be struck by reform of the Canadian Senate.

In 1978, the Alberta Government presented a paper on the Constitution entitled "Harmony in Diversity". It was silent on the issue of reform of the Canadian Senate on the basis that the First Ministers' Conference had evolved as an effective institution. However, Mr. Johnston added, the "Trudeau experience" since February 1980 has convinced the Alberta Government that a determined effort must be made to further strengthen the rights of the provinces in Confederation.

The Alberta Government was pleased with the results of **The Constitution Act 1982** in that it reflected, as a result of the agreement between First Ministers on November 5, 1981, Alberta's major proposals including the Amending Formula and legislative override of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. The new Constitution has strongly reasserted provincial rights and offset any of Mr. Trudeau's attempts to create a unitary state in Canada. However, national policies continue to favor those parts of the country where there are large populations with the result that Albertans have felt hindered in their efforts to be full-fledged members of Confederation, commented the Minister.

The new Constitution provides for a Conference on the Constitution by next April, 1983 and the Government of Alberta wants to initiate public discussion now on its proposals to determine the degree of support which Albertans and all Canadians have for a stronger Canadian federalism.

In conjunction with the goal of creating a resurgence of opportunity for Alberta in the '80s, the provincial government believes that strengthening western representation in national institutions will ensure that western Canada is able to reach its full potential.

The paper recommends:

1. That the Senate be appointed and Senators be appointed by the provincial governments;
2. That provincial representation in the Senate be based on a weighted system of representation to create strong western representation in the decision-making process;
3. That the Senate have the power to veto certain matters:
   a) "exceptional" federal powers including the emergency power, the declaratory power, and the powers of reservation and disallowance;
   b) the federal spending power in areas of provincial jurisdiction; and
   c) the exercise of any federal legislative powers which significantly affect provincial jurisdiction;
4. That the Senate have a role in approving the following matters:
   a) appointments to federal boards and agencies;
   b) ratification of international treaties;
   c) appointments to the Supreme Court of Canada and certain provincial courts.

Appendix V

List of Federal-Provincial Programs and Agreements in Effect in Alberta by Department March 31, 1983

Advanced Education

1. Canada Student Loans
2. Citizenship Instruction and Language Textbook Agreement
3. College St. Jean Agreement
4. Drumheller Correctional Institutional Education Program
5. Edmonton Institution Agreement
6. Federal-Provincial Program for Assistance to Minority Language Instruction
7. Instructor and Administrator Staff Secondment
8. Post-Secondary Education Financing Program
9. Universities Academic Pension Board Canada Agreement
10. Charles Camsell Hospital Nursing Assistant Agreement

Manpower

1. New Employment Expansion and Development Program
2. Canada-Alberta Forestry Employment Budgetary Program Agreement
3. Canada-Alberta National Training Act Agreement

Agriculture

1. All-Risk Crop Insurance Program
2. Canada-Alberta Agricultural Research Agreement
3. Canada-Alberta Subsidiary Agreement on Nutritive Processing Assistance
4. Comprehensive Egg Marketing Program
5. Comprehensive Turkey Marketing Program
6. Federal-Provincial Shared Cost 4-H Agreement
7. Milk Marketing Plan
8. Rabies Indemnification Program
9. Record of Performance Program for Swine
10. Program for the Artificial Insemination of Swine

Alberta Disaster Services Commission

1. Emergency Health Services — Prepositioning of Emergency Medical Supplies
2. Emergency Preparedness Financial Assistance Program (FAP)
3. Radiac Instrument Maintenance Program

Alberta Housing Corporation

— See Housing and Public Works

Alberta Research Council

1. Agreement to Provide Space to the Western Regional Laboratory of the Canada Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
2. Alberta Institute of Pedology
3. Fuel, Lubricants and Oxygen Testing for the Department of National Defense
4. Technical Information Service/Industrial Engineering Service

Attorney General

1. Compensation to Victims of Crime
2. Federal-Provincial Agreement on Criminal Legal Aid

Culture

1. National Museums Corporation Program
2. Canada/Alberta Translator Agreement
3. 1979 Agreement Respecting Lotteries
4. Multilingual Eiblioservice Agreement

Economic Development

1. Product Development Management Program

Education

1. Capital Grants to School Boards
2. Full-Time Monitor Program
3. Interchange on Canada Studies Inc.
4. Interprovincial Second-Language Monitor Program
5. Monitor Program for Francophones
6. Program of Cooperation for Bilingualism in Education
7. Summer Language Bursary Program

Energy and Natural Resources

1. Alberta/Canada Energy Resources Research Fund
2. Canadian Energy Research Institute
3. Cold Lake Air Weapons Range Access Agreement
4. Energy Bus Program
5. Federal-Provincial Agreement — Dust Suppressants Study
6. Federal-Provincial Fire Cooperation Zone Agreement
7. Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation
8. Indian Reserve Fire Control Agreements
9. Manyberries Range Experimental Station
10. Memorandum of Understanding Concerning the Coordination of Forest Research
11. Namao Airport Lease Arrangement
12. Natural Resources Transfer Agreement
13. Primrose Lake Air Weapons Agreement
14. Canada/Alberta Memorandum of Agreement Relating to Energy Pricing and Taxation
15. Canada/Alberta Agreement on Natural Gas Pricing and Market Development Assistance
16. Suffield Block Agreement
17. Wainwright Military Camp Agreement
18. Waterfowl Crop Damage Compensation Program
19. Waterfowl Crop Damage Prevention Program

Energy Resources Conservation Board

1. Arrangements on Drill Cuttings

Environment

1. Canada-Alberta Accord for the Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality
2. Canada-Alberta Agreement on Hydrometric Stations
3. Canada-Alberta Meteorological Programs and Stations Agreement
4. Community Services Program
5. Irrigation Rehabilitation Program
6. MacKenzie River Basin Committee
7. Peace-Athabasca Delta Implementation Agreement
8. Prairie Provinces Water Board Agreement

Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs

1. General Development Agreement (DREE)
2. Alberta-Canada Funds Transfer Agreement
3. Memorandum of Agreement on the Transit Pipeline Treaty
4. Memorandum of Agreement on Administrative Matters for the Alaska Highway Gas Pipeline
5. Memorandum of Understanding on Environmental Surveillance for the Alaska Highway Gas Pipeline

Government Services

1. Metric Conversion Information Centre Agreement
2. Visiting Journalists Program

Hospitals and Medical Care

Health Care Insurance

1. Alberta Health Care Insurance Plan

Hospital Services

1. Alberta Hospitalization Benefits Plan
2. Hospital Supplementary Insurance Fund

Housing and Public Works

1. Sales Tax Refund

Alberta Housing Corporation

1. Community Housing Program
2. Community Services Contribution Program
3. Municipal Non-Profit Housing Program
4. Rural and Native Housing Program
5. Rural Home Assistance Program
6. Senior Citizens Self-Contained Program

Municipal Affairs

1. Canyon Creek Wharf Agreement
2. Enhanced Value Loan Agreements
3. Fort Chipewyan Water Pipeline Agreement
4. Hamlet of Suffield Water Agreement
5. Intergovernmental Committee on Urban and Regional Research (ICURR)

Northern Development

— See Tourism and Small Business

Recreation and Parks

1. Operation Parkwatch

Social Services and Community Health

1. Canada Assistance Plan
2. Child Welfare Services to Treaty Indians
3. National Health Grants: Research Program
4. National Welfare Grants
5. Social Allowance to Treaty Indians
6. Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Agreement
7. Social Services System Development
8. Family and Community Support Services (on Frog Lake and Saddle Lake Reserves)

Solicitor General

1. Accreditation and Funding of Community Residential Centre
2. Community Assessment and Parole Supervision
3. Exchange of Correctional Services Agreement
4. Gun Control Agreement
5. Native Courtworker Program
6. RCMP Provincial Policing Contract

Tourism and Small Business

Tourism (Travel Alberta)

1. Familiarization-Education Tours for the Travel Trade/Visit Canada Program for the Travel Press

Northern Development

1. Canada-Alberta Subsidiary Agreement on Alberta North 1977-1982

Transportation

1. River Crossing Structures in Indian Reserves
2. Urban Transportation Assistance Program
3. Canadian Wheat Board Agreement to Purchase 1000 Hopper Cars
4. Garder Creek Bridge Agreements
5. Grande Prairie Airport Agreement
6. Peace River Airport Agreement
7. Lethbridge Airport Agreement

Treasury

1. Canada Pension Plan Investment Fund
2. Established Programs Financing
3. Federal-Provincial Cost-Sharing Agreement on Cooperative Annual Survey of Salaries, Wage Rates and Working Conditions
4. Fiscal Equalization Payments
5. Fiscal Stabilization Payments to Provinces
6. Provincial Personal Income Tax Revenue Guarantee Payments
7. Public Utility Corporations Income Tax Rebate
8. Statutory Subsidies
9. Tax Collection Agreement
10. Transfer Payments with Respect to Tax on 1971 Undistributed Income on Hand

Appendix VI

International Agreements Involving Alberta in Effect on March 31, 1983, by Department Responsible

The following is a list of international agreements involving Alberta government departments and agencies. The list does not include agreements between Alberta and federal agencies for the performance of contracts in foreign countries, as these constitute federal-provincial rather than international agreements.

Agriculture

1. Agricultural Sub-Agreement to Protocol of Understanding and Friendship with the Province of Heilongjiang, People's Republic of China
2. Agricultural Cooperation Agreement with the State of Alaska, United States of America
3. Memorandum of Understanding between Alberta and the State of Montana, United States of America, Concerning Cooperation in Research and Control of Dryland Salinity

Alberta Research Council

1. Agreement for conducting Atmospheric Measurements in the Bering Sea with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Division, United States Department of Commerce, United States of America

Alberta Oil Sands Technology and Research Authority (AOSTRA)

1. Letter of Understanding between AOSTRA and Yacimientos Petroliferos Fiscales (YPF) of Argentina
2. Letter of Understanding between AOSTRA and Pauli Petro Consorcio CESP/IPT, State of Sao Paulo, Brazil
3. Letter of Cooperation between AOSTRA and the Daqing Petroleum Administration Bureau, Heilongjiang, People's Republic of China
4. Memorandum of Understanding between AOSTRA and the Research Association Petroleum Alternatives Development (RAPAD) of Japan
5. Letter of Understanding between AOSTRA and Petroleos del Peru (PETROPERU) of Peru
6. Memorandum of Understanding between AOSTRA and Rompetrol of Romania
7. Cooperation Agreement between AOSTRA and the Turkish Petroleum Corporation (TPAO) of Turkey
8. Memorandum of Understanding among AOSTRA, the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources (Canada), the Saskatchewan Department of Mineral Resources, and the Department of Energy, United States of America (2 agreements)
9. Letter of Understanding between AOSTRA and Instituto Tecnologico Venezolano Del Petroleo (Intevep) of Venezuela
10. Cooperation Agreement among AOSTRA, Petro-Canada Exploration Inc. (Petro-Canada), and Institutio Tecnologico Venezolano Del Petroleo (Intevep) of Venezuela (2 agreements)

Environment

1. Contractual Agreement with the Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control, headquartered in Switzerland
2. Memorandum of Agreement with the National Earth Satellite Service of the United States Department of Commerce, United States of America

Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs

1. Protocol of Understanding and Friendship between Alberta and the Province of Heilongjiang, People's Republic of China
2. Proclamation of Friendship and Affiliation between Alberta and the Prefecture of Hokkaido, Japan
3. Proclamation between Alberta and the Province of Gangweon, Republic of Korea

Recreation and Parks

1. Sports Exchange Agreement with the Hokkaido Amateur Sports Association (HASA), of Japan

Transportation

1. Uniform Vehicle Registration Proration and Reciprocity Agreement among Alberta, the Province of British Columbia, and various states of the United States of America
2. International Registration Plan — Registration reciprocity Agreement among Alberta and various states of the United States of America

POOR

QUALITY

ORIGINAL